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FRENCH PREMIER MAY VISIT LONDON EARLY NEXT WEEK

Discussions With Mr. Lloyd
George Being Informal May
Cover All European Questions, Including Reparations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday)—Aristide Briand has informed the British Government that early next week he will be able to visit London for an informal discussion of the questions at issue between England and France. The meeting cannot possibly take place before Tuesday, and this discussion effectively of the circumstances of the meeting, published here and there, will be the ground for the inauguration of a financial and economic conference to follow the present one in Washington.

The Prime Minister and his advisers are well aware, it is stated in ministerial circles, how sensitive is public feeling in the United States on the subject of war debts, and kindred topics, and they would be very averse to jeopardizing the good effect of the recent discussions on armaments and Pacific problems by undue precipitation in raising matters which would be better left to the United States to initiate.

It is believed here that the main work of the Conference will soon be finished, and that most of the delegates of the British Commonwealth will be ready to leave Washington by the end of the year.

Mischievous Report

There would be nothing for Mr. Lloyd George to go to Washington for, it is pointed out, but to raise new issues outside the range of the present Conference, and seeing that the attitude of the United States is what it is toward economic questions, Mr. Lloyd George is not likely to visit America. Reports to the contrary are considered very mischievous in government circles as reflecting on the motives of the British nation in readily falling in with President Harding's invitation.

Apart from the Irish Treaty, which at the moment is far from ceasing to cause anxiety to the government, there is plenty to detain Mr. Lloyd George in London, and the discussions with Mr. Briand being informal will range over the whole gamut of European questions. First and foremost, for it is the most urgent, there is the question of German reparations.

The note, in which the German Government has informed the Reparations Commission of its inability to pay the whole of the claims due in January and February and has requested a moratorium, has crystallized the recent amorphous conversations between the German financiers and British Treasury officials and city bankers.

City circles are beginning to realize the necessity of evolving some plan of payment which will function without further attention on the part of creditors. Up to now, every time a payment has fallen due, a minor crisis has occurred in world finance and there is continuous uncertainty about future payments. The city is being placed in the position of an investor who puts his money into something speculative and has to watch the newspapers every day to see what is happening to the stock.

No Limit on Discussions

The views of the city are therefore being urged upon the government, which has been considerably impressed by the facts put before it. The moratorium plan, which was given so much attention at the time of Hugo Stinnes and Dr. Walter Rathenau's visits, has not gone beyond the finance committee of the Cabinet apparently, but that is no reason why it should not be included in the topics of discussion between Mr. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George.

No subject has been banned, for there is no agenda to limit the discussion. Therefore it is possible also that the question of the cancellation of the French debt to Great Britain may come up. Bankers in the city have recently discussed this subject, and have expressed themselves by a resolution in favor of the step. It is no secret they have urged their views on the Treasury with persistence, but have restricted their representations to subject of allied debts to Great Britain.

Mr. Lloyd George revealed his thoughts on this when he received a Labor deputation headed by J. R. Clynes at the House of Commons yesterday. British debts, he said, amounted to £1,000,000,000, including interest, while allied debts to Great Britain totaled twice that amount, not including interest.

He was willing, he said, to enter a conference to discuss the question, but he did not see that the cancellation of the debt by one power would assist greatly. He agreed therefore with the resolution passed by the Labor Party that an arrangement among all nations to deal with the question was desirable.

Britain's Next Task

Trade with Russia is among the subjects that will probably be discussed between the British Premier and Mr. Briand. Mr. Lloyd George received Leonid Krassin, envoy of Russia, in London today. The British

Premier is convinced no rapid development in that country is possible, and that the confidence of traders cannot be restored while Russia maintains her doubtful attitude toward debts and has no assets to pledge against credit.

Lord Birkenhead's speech to the National Association of Manufacturers yesterday would indicate that the government has reached the conclusion that, owing to the fact that the debt of Germany to the Allies is not considered recoverable, the time has come when it must cease to be guided by pre-conceived pledges and must devote its attention to the recovery of Europe. This will involve, according to Lord Birkenhead, an arrangement with France, Germany and Russia, and must be Britain's next task now that the Irish question and the Pacific question are on the way to settlement.

German Loan Mooted

Funds, It Is Considered, Could Be Raised on International Money Market

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Friday)—Aristide Briand has had interviews with the German Ambassador, Dr. Mayer, Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, and others, and it is announced that the \$1,000,000,000 loan explained in The Christian Science Monitor this week makes progress. The idea is that of Louis Loucheur. He believes that Germany could place such a loan in the international money market and that American financiers are favorable.

Indeed, there is a proposal that the project should be amplified, and that a huge loan, the amount of which will remain unaltered, should be raised for the restoration of Central Europe with all the interested countries giving guarantees.

Assuming that Mr. Briand obtains his majority in the Senate, he will leave for London with the demand that France shall not suffer through the alleged inability of Germany to pay. It is here felt that the January installment should be forthcoming, and that the reparations commission will reply to Germany in this sense.

Her plea that she cannot procure the necessary funds is said to be made in order to influence the conversations arranged between the premiers. French opinion is decided that Germany must be made to realize that she must put her financial house in order. Fiscal reforms of the most drastic kind will be demanded from her.

Two points especially trouble France. First there is an undoubted evasion from Germany of funds, and second there is an absolutely reckless manufacture of paper money. Bankruptcy is alleged to be deliberate, though the difficulties of the German Government are recognized.

France cannot make fresh concessions, and if there is a revision of the schedule of payments, French credits must be safeguarded and a system of control instituted by the Allies.

Allied Policy Criticized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The German Government's request that a postponement should be granted regarding payment of the January and February reparations installments is generally approved here, although naturally the reactionary press endeavors to make political capital out of the fact and declares Dr. Wirth's "policy of fulfillment" is now proved to be bankrupt.

Naturally the press and public opinion seize on the refusal of leading English banking houses to grant Germany credits, because of the crushing reparations burdens under which she is struggling, as the most devastating criticism hitherto passed on the allied reparations policy. "High allied finance has thus passed judgment on the reparations work of the allied politicians," says "Vossische Zeitung."

Hugo Stinnes' chief press mouthpiece, "Allgemeine Zeitung," says: "The expressed view of English high finance is of extreme importance as it amounts to an accusation of bankruptcy leveled against the allied reparations policy." All newspapers warn the public against indulging in optimism as to the answer of the Allies to the German request.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—Dr. Wirth's speech this morning before the Reichstag committee on the new situation, which has arisen through Germany's request for postponement of the January and February reparations installments, made a deep impression on the deputies, and, reactionary organs apart, finds favor with the press this evening.

Dr. Wirth naturally emphasized the view that refusal of all the British banks to grant credit, because of the severity of the reparations conditions which Germany had to accept, was the best evidence possible of the absurdity of the allied reparations claims.

His speech was noteworthy for its appeal to the deputies to prove Germany's financial good faith by balancing her budget, rescuing the post and railways services from their present state of financial chaos, and by agreeing gradually to abolish the subsidies on bread from which German workers benefit.

WE LAY DOWN OUR TRUST!

During the period of each of our terms of office as a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, we have striven to uphold what we believed to be Mrs. Eddy's design for the welfare and maintenance of the Society. With the decision of the Court we cannot pretend to agree. It reverses what we believe to be the intention of the sacred trust we received from our Leader, and which we have pledged ourselves to defend. Nevertheless we are able to abide by the decision unhesitatingly since it is the finding of the Court which, as good citizens, we are bound to obey. And we have no difficulty in doing this, but only a deep sense of peace, because we know that Truth cannot perish from the world, so that, if we are right, our course must ultimately be vindicated, for Principle will overturn, overturn, and overturn, until He whose right it is shall reign.

To all of those who have supported us in the joyful work of carrying on our Leader's publications, we would offer our sincere thanks, for we realize that their support was given to us out of an understanding of Principle which never faltered, and could not be shaken. The knowledge of this will prove to them a reward which cannot be dimmed nor taken away.

Our Trust itself we are able to hand over in a perfectly sound condition. It owes no man anything. Its property is entirely intact. Whatever damage it may seem temporarily to have sustained has been wrought by Christian Scientists themselves, and can be repaired, for the outside public has never failed to support, but has rather grown in its support of, Mrs. Eddy's demonstration.

To be obedient to the teaching of Christian Science, every Christian Scientist must learn to be a law unto himself. He must follow the Christ as he sees the Christ. "Be sure," Mrs. Eddy says, on page 117 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "that God directs your way; then, hasten to follow under every circumstance."

HERBERT W. EUSTACE,
LAMONT ROWLANDS,
PAUL HARVEY.

BRITAIN RATIFIES IRISH AGREEMENT

Both Houses of Parliament Sweep
Aside All Opposition to the
Treaty With Irish Free State
by Overwhelming Majorities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)

—After the "die-hard" amendment was negatived by 401 to 58, the address to the throne was agreed to in the House of Commons this afternoon without a division. The amendment was also negatived in the House of Lords by 166 votes to 47, and the address was agreed to. Thus, the Irish treaty has been ratified by both the Houses of Commons.

Col. Sir Samuel Hoare's motion embodying ratification, stated: "Having taken into consideration the articles of agreement presented to us by Your Majesty's command, we are ready to confirm and ratify these articles in order that the same may be established forever by the mutual consent of the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland."

Previously Austen Chamberlain had commended Andrew Bonar Law's speech as more than a speech. It was a great act of statesmanship and wisdom befitting his long experience, he said. The Irish settlement was not effected by a party government. The House had approved entering into the negotiations. The Unionists were bound to consider a national policy accepted and guaranteed by the whole nation.

As to the anxiety of Ulster, lest promises should be broken, Mr. Chamberlain contended that she remained mistress of her own house until she took the decision. The Free State Parliament could not exercise authority within the boundaries of Northern Ireland.

In the House of Lords, after various speakers had expressed their views, Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, asked Lord Carson not to say too confidently that the government dared not take the opinion of the country on this matter. He did not know what the Irish people would do, but he was of opinion that the overwhelming portion of the population here favored the peace terms.

The House of Commons adjourned until Monday. Mr. Chamberlain having previously said it was undesirable that Parliament should be prorogued before the result of the deliberations on the other side of the channel was known. For this reason prorogation has been postponed till Monday.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Dail Eireann continued in private session yesterday and today, and it is doubtful now whether even tomorrow a public session will be held to ratify the treaty. It may be that the Dail is waiting to see whether the houses at Westminster will ratify the treaty before taking similar action.

MILLION REQUESTS FOR OPEN CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
(By The Associated Press)—Analyzing petitions and resolutions received from all parts of the country, the American Advisory Committee to the arms Conference announced yesterday these showed a growing sentiment in favor of total disarmament, in favor of limitation of armaments and of open sessions. Requests for open sessions totaled more than 1,043,000, of which about 1,000,000 requests came from women's clubs.

The committee estimated that letters and petitions thus far received on all phases of the Conference voiced the sentiments of more than 12,000,000 people.

A total of 1,066,000 individuals expressed themselves as favoring some form of an association of nations, the statement said, and 5910 favored abolition of the submarine.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL STRONGLY OPPOSED

Congressman Leonidas C. Dyer's
Bill Proposes to Promote the
Building Up of a Larger
Medico-Military Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Congressman Leonidas C. Dyer's bill "to recognize and promote the efficiency of the United States Public Health Service," is being opposed by advocates of medical freedom. This bill, H. R. 8566, provides for commissioning 500 reserve officers of the United States Public Health Service in the regular corps of commissioned officers, fixing their grade, rank and pay as commissioned officers and establishing a corps of nurses, dietitians and reconstruction aides.

It is held that this would mean the employment in the regular commissioned corps of the service of 450 additional medical officers, 50 dental surgeons and 50 scientists other than medical men, at salaries ranging from \$2600 to \$4600 annually, with a five-year bonus and other privileges.

The reserve of the service from which these officers would be transferred was created for use in time of national emergency, by an act passed October 27, 1921. The officers in this reserve are subject to call to active duty by the surgeon general of the service and when on active duty receive the same pay and allowances as commissioned medical officers in the regular commissioned medical corps of the service.

This reserve, it is contended, was not intended as offering permanent employment. To transfer 500 officers from the reserve to the regular commissioned officers of the service would mean, it is held, a tremendous expansion, on a military basis, of the regular commissioned medical officers, and the additional distribution of over \$1,000,000 annually in salaries by the service, in the building up of a larger medico-military organization.

In connection with this Dyer bill, the remarks of Senator Reed Smoot of Utah on the Sheppard-Towner bill are regarded as significant. He said that if the carrying out of the act was vested in the Public Health Service, "seven-eighths of the time will be spent by those who have it in charge looking and working for promotions in that service. They demand military and naval promotions in rank, with commensurate quarters, longevity pay, and retirement provisions. This is always uppermost in their thoughts."

In reply to a question by Senator Reed if the Public Health Service had broken down and failed, Senator Smoot declared, "I think the Public Health Service is breaking down just as fast as it possibly can, and for reasons I have just stated."

S Senator Smoot further stated that nothing had been decided relative to taking away the military aspect of the Public Health Service and placing it under the Civil Service or making it a civilian organization rather than a military body, but that it was quite generally spoken of and in a favorable way by the Senators with whom he had discussed the matter.

CUBANS TO PARADE IN TARIFF BILL PROTEST

HAVANA, Cuba—A public demonstration against the Fordney tariff bill scheduled to be held here Sunday has been approved by President Zayas, who will review the demonstrators from the balcony of the presidential palace. He has sent a letter to the committee in charge declaring he is encouraged by the knowledge that he is "sustained and aided by an entire people," and that the government of the United States undoubtedly will feel a greater necessity for action on viewing "the spectacle of a nation which, united in just aspirations, manifests them in an orderly manner and in the exercise of its right."

LABOR ASKS CHECK ON IMMIGRATION

Federation Representative Tells
Congress Even 3 Per Cent
Basis Permits Undesirable
Competition With Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American organized labor, as the class admitted to be the most vitally affected by the problem of immigration, has gone unreservedly on record as supporting the proposed legislation suspending immigration for a period of years. Edgar Wallace, member of the legislative council of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday told the House Immigration Committee, now holding hearings on the subject, that organized labor throughout the country viewed with apprehension the continued influx of aliens into the United States in a time of industrial depression such as the present.

"For every alien who comes into this country and secures work, some American citizen is kept out of a job," asserted Mr. Wallace. "Even under the present 3 per cent law, the steady stream of immigrants seeking labor aggravates the unemployment situation."

The American Federation of Labor, he said, favored complete suspension of immigration until such time as the industrial depression should be relieved, and until the large number of aliens already in the country could be assimilated.

Exceptions should be made in the law, however, to provide for entry of immediate relatives and dependents of foreigners now in the United States, Mr. Wallace said. The advisability of allowing this is based both on humanitarian and economic considerations; it prevents the breaking up of families, and money for the support of dependents, instead of being sent abroad, would be spent in this country.

Mr. Wallace stressed the importance of assimilating the large number of aliens now in America, which could be done more expeditiously if the stream of immigration were stopped completely for a given period. In industrial centers especially, he said, foreigners at present have little chance to become "Americanized," because of their large numbers and segregation. It would take at least five years, he said, to assimilate all the aliens now in the United States.

Aimed at Ship Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—W. H. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration, who came here yesterday to represent the government in proceedings in the federal district court involving the status of immigrants kept out of the country by the immigration restriction law, said that United States Senator Dillingham had a bill which would remove one of the hardships inflicted by this law. The bill would provide that steamship lines bringing aliens in excess of the monthly quota be fined \$100 in each case and that the immigrant's passage money be refunded if he is compelled to return to Europe.

POWER IN LIQUOR CASES SOUGHT FOR PORTO RICO COURTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Relief from Congress is sought by the Department of Justice for the federal courts of Porto Rico, swamped now with cases involving violations of the National Prohibition Act.

Upon the request of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, a bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday to give the insular courts of Porto Rico, commonly known as the local district courts, authority to enforce the Volstead law. Action is to be taken soon by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Recent reports from Porto Rico to the prohibition bureau in Washington showed that the general "clean-up" campaign conducted by federal agents in the island was highly successful. As a result of the vigilance of federal officers, the United States courts in Porto Rico are crowded with such cases. The courts appealed to the Department of Justice, but the only way out of the predicament is for Congress to legislate authority to the local courts so that they might have jurisdiction over bootlegging cases.

ROMA CHRISTENING WITH AIR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The army semi-rigid airship Roma, purchased by the government from Italy, will be christened with air contained in a bottle. The unique christening also will take place in the air, Miss Fionora Wainwright, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War, dropping the bottle from a free balloon on the bow of the craft.

FRENCH DEMAND FOR LARGE INCREASE IN NAVAL ARMAMENT NOT REGARDED AS FINAL WORD BY CONFERENCE DELEGATES

Agreement Reached by Britain, United States and Japan
Is Conditioned on Action of France, and News That
She Asks to Build 10 New Warships With the
Consequent Italian Increase Is Received Cautiously

SAVINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The Conference, contrary to what is usual in similar meetings, ends after having given the world a magnificent impulse for its own progress and peace."—René Viviani.

"The only way in which order and government can be restored in China is for the Chinese to be allowed to undertake and carry on this work for themselves, while outside nations conform to the self-denying ordinance of non-interference."—Dr. John C. Ferguson, adviser to the President of China.

"The Irish settlement and the Pacific treaty mark the week one of the most momentous in the history of civilization."—William Morris Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia.

"There can be no peace without justice and justice is the only sure, safe and effective path to peace."—Dr. Tehy Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While the desire of the French to increase their naval ratio has been known for several days, the definite character of their proposals was not learned until yesterday when, it is understood, the Committee of 15 on the Limitation of Armament was informed that the French desired to build 10 35,000-ton battleships in the 10 years beginning 1925.

Such a thing was not mentioned by Aristide Briand when he made his great speech for France. The question of land armament which he brought up was passed over for a more propitious moment. But the United States, Great Britain and Japan have about reached a satisfactory conclusion which would, if consistently carried out by all the nations concerned, "open a new chapter in the history of men and armaments," as Mr. Balfour put it yesterday. The first reaction to the news that France had notified the Committee of Fifteen that she desired to build 10 35,000-ton battleships within 10 years, beginning in 1925 was that it could not be done and that France would not undertake it.

Mr. Balfour tells benefit "I have no doubt that the great scheme initiated by the United States is going to benefit all the countries concerned," he asserted. "I am quite sure that the burden upon the people will be greatly diminished and I believe precisely the same proposition is true as regards the United States and Japan. I believe that this arrangement has the great merit of leaving all these three great countries safe from attack by preventing them as regards the cost of armament and absolutely doing nothing which can lead to embitterment or regret if one considered only the safety, the security and the honor of his country. The cost of naval armament was mounting up rapidly in all those countries. Even the richest of them were beginning to think more and more of the pressure of taxation and the burden of armaments."

"Quite a new chapter in the treatment of armament has been opened up, a new chapter because it starts with the great example of the sacrifice of armaments. All the countries concerned were required to diminish the size of their navies."

"I emphasize that it is quite a new thing in the annals of international armaments and a landmark in history because it began with sacrifice on the part of the nation which led the deliberations."

"The effect upon Great Britain is the same as on the United States and Japan. It will diminish public burdens; it will give relief in a time of peculiar economic difficulty; it will relieve the economic strain generally; it will be a lesson in humanitarianism to mankind."

All these great things can be carried out without in the least sacrifice.

The French delegates to the Conference on Limitation of Armament having taken this step, however, are bound to commit themselves to what they do mean. They are not to be left out of the plan. That was made plain by a specific statement by Mr. Balfour yesterday, by one from Mr. Hughes to the effect that the agreement between the three powers announced on Thursday was conditioned upon the further agreement of France and Italy and also by the final significant statement in the agreement between the three powers as given out officially on Thursday as follows:

"This arrangement between the United States, Great Britain and Japan is, so far as the number of ships to be retained and scrapped is

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ing the security of the countries undertaking them. Mr. Balfour concluded.

Italy Will Follow France

Mr. Balfour links Great Britain and the United States closely together in their view of the armament question. While he does not refer to it, it is obvious that these two countries could maintain their agreed ratio and double the tonnage, which would not only be awkward for France but a disaster for the cause of world reduction of armament.

It was made clear yesterday that Italy is very far apart from France. "We came here to talk limitation of armaments, and we want to cooperate with the powers in achieving this result," one of the Italian spokesmen declared. The statement indicates the extent to which France is finding herself isolated.

Italy's position is that she has no desire to build more capital ships and is willing to accept whatever limitation the Conference deems right; this, however, her delegates state, is contingent on France accepting the same proportion as is accorded Italy.

Italy now has six dreadnaughts of a total of 132,000 tons. Four post-dreadnaughts contemplated at one time have been abandoned and will not be counted by Italy as cause for larger claims; France has seven dreadnaughts of a total of 163,000 tons; this is larger than the present Italian capital tonnage, but Italy has a larger proportion of submarines than has France, so that if claims are based on present size Italy is in a position to claim the same as France.

Japan Is Well Satisfied

Delegate Denies Nation Bargained or Showed Belligerency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Agreements reached in the Conference on Limitation of Armament and the discussion of Far Eastern Questions will meet with the overwhelming approval of the Japanese people, and opposition of any kind will be confined to a negligible minority, "in a few unimportant quarters."

A forecast to this effect was made in a formal statement issued last night by Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato, the head of the Japanese delegation. Admiral Kato declared that what the Conference has already done should dissipate pessimism, destroy the impression of Japan "as a bellicose nation, dangerous to the peace of the Pacific," and at the same time constitute "unquestionable evidence that Japan need have no fear of hostile designs that may menace her security from the West."

Bargaining Denied

The reaching of an agreement on the naval ratio for the three major powers, the formulation of the four-power treaty regarding the islands of the Pacific, Japan's willingness to support the application of the Root principles "for the preservation of the integrity, independence and administrative autonomy of China," Admiral Kato intimated were ample proof that "Japan was entirely in accord with the other great nations."

Japan, Admiral Kato said, had in no way delayed the reaching of agreements and had at no time followed a policy of bargaining in the proceedings of the Conference.

Following is the text of the Kato statement:

"The agreements which the several nations have reached will meet with opposition in only a few unimportant quarters in Japan. Japan as a whole will rejoice in them as completely, if not actually more fully, than any other country in the world. Unless the spirit of Japan were entirely in accord with that of the other great nations that will participate in the naval treaty, this agreement could not have been reached. It has been reached in substantially the form in which it was proposed by the United States and after less than five weeks of discussion. These extraordinary circumstances show how unusual was any pessimism that prevailed before Mr. Hughes made his historic speech of November 12, and how unfair was the charge of delay in view of the fact that his drastic proposals came as a complete surprise to all of the other nations."

Not Bellicose Nation

"I may say that from the day the proposals were made the Japanese delegation, supported by its government and the Japanese people, were determined that their country should not be the one to prevent an agreement or even to delay it beyond the barest necessity of time for adequate consideration. As I have said before, we have never bargained. We presented our case to the delegates of the powers concerned and at all times received, as we strive in our turn to give, fair consideration."

"Our attitude at this Conference will, we hope, make futile hereafter any effort such as has been made in the past to present Japan to you in the aspect of a bellicose nation, dangerous to the peace of the Pacific Ocean, and for our part I am glad to say we have obtained unquestionable evidence that Japan need have no fear of hostile designs that may menace her security from the West. This will be a most gratifying relief to us."

"The ample promise which this Conference gives of future cooperation among the powers interested in the preservation of the integrity, independence and administrative autonomy of China will not only greatly benefit Japan but will incalculably benefit China. The past blight of political controversy and conflict among the greater powers in China has not been the cause of her present unfortunate condition, but it has done good neither to the powers themselves nor to China. "China is now assured that she may

proceed toward unification and reconstruction unhampered by any of the nations that have associated themselves in support of the Root principles; and the security of China is of vital concern to Japan as to no other country except to China herself."

"We are confident that we have come to a new era which could not have been made possible without the leadership of the United States. Her remote position, power and prestige gave her this splendid opportunity to assume that leadership. Only those who did not know Japan could have thought that she would fail to follow."

Press Statement Corrected

According to a statement made by Masanaru Hanihara, one of the Japanese delegates, yesterday, Japan does not regard the four-power treaty as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Mr. Hanihara made his statement in connection with a press dispatch which said:

"The fact is incontestable that the Japanese regard the four-power treaty as a promise that it is to take the place of the Anglo-Japanese alliance."

"I do not know where such an impression has been obtained," said Mr. Hanihara. "It is obvious that even if a Japanese statesman should make such a statement, the contents of the two documents, which are so unlike each other, would prove the absurdity of this contention. In accepting water for whisky we did so because our aim was accord."

In this last sentence Mr. Hanihara was not indorsing the peace-bringing effect of prohibition. He merely meant that in the view of Japan the four-power pact was a weaker instrument than was the defensive and offensive treaty with Great Britain.

Silence in Senate

Friends of Treaty to End Discussion Till Its Submission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Republican Senators friendly to the four-power treaty, denounced by its opponents as an armed alliance guaranteeing protection for Japan's interests in the Pacific, determined late yesterday to refrain from commenting on it further until the pact is actually submitted to the Senate for ratification.

It is becoming daily more apparent that discussion of the treaty in the Senate not only is molding opposition to it but is proving exceedingly embarrassing to the Administration. Acting in the absence of Henry Cabot Lodge (R), Senator from Massachusetts, Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, the Republican whip, announced formally that the Republican friends of the treaty would pursue a policy of silence.

This order, said to have come indirectly from President Harding, will apply as well to the Yap agreement and all other treaties that may issue from the Conference, so far as the rank and file of Republican senators are concerned.

Attacks to Continue

Regular Democrats and regular Republicans, it seems, are content to let the irreconcilables, comprising Senators of both political creeds, fight it out alone.

There appears to be no disposition on the part of the so-called "bitter-enders," though their ranks are thinning, to refrain from discussing the four-power pact with its alleged "moral obligations" to stand by Japan and Great Britain in the Pacific with all the ships and land forces of the United States at their command. They continued their attack in the Senate yesterday through James A. Reed (D), Senator from Missouri, and John K. Shields (D), Senator from Tennessee, also directing their criticism against the 5-5-3 naval ratio.

Oscar W. Underwood (D), Senator from Alabama, one of the delegates to the Conference, sat unperturbed through a tirade of abuse heaped upon the Conference by Senator Reed, who charged that the American delegates had truckled to Japan and "yielded to her a great floating arsenal, possessing in many respects, notably that of the main gun, greater speed and potentiality than anything possessed by the American Navy."

Open to Argument

Both Senator Underwood and Senator Lodge intend to outline the views of the American delegation on the four-power and other treaties at the proper time, when they are submitted to the Senate by President Harding. Until then they will have nothing to say regarding the actions of the Conference.

A conservative summing up of the treaty situation so far as it concerns the attitude of Democratic Senators was given by Joseph T. Robinson (D), Senator from Arkansas. He does not join with those who believe that the Democrats are clamoring to join the opposition. But since the treaty has been aired in the Senate, he is confident that there is a gradual yet strong tendency on the part of Democrats to oppose the treaty, chiefly on account of the supposed Japanese menace. Many Democrats, he said, who would like to vote for ratification are not at all sure as to how far the alliance would drag the United States into the maze of Oriental intrigue. As a whole, they are open to argument. Another avenue of discussion was opened by Senator Shields during the debate in the Senate. He contended that Japan, Great Britain and France, as "subject" nations of the League of Nations, "can make no treaty with the United States unless that treaty be ratified by the Council of the League of Nations."

The United States, not being a party of the League of Nations, irrecon-

cilable senators take the position that this country can get along without submitting its agreements with other nations for approval of the League.

Submarines Assailed

Public Wants Men Restricted, Foreign Policy Association Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

N.Y. YORK, New York.—United States Senator William E. Borah's statement before the Maine Society here on Thursday night, that the Washington Conference has not yet touched a single one of the chief weapons with which the next war, if there is one, will be waged, aroused considerable discussion yesterday among those who believe that the Conference will not approach its maximum possibilities for good if it does not limit submarines.

"The Conference has not touched the submarine, the airplane or poison gas," said Senator Borah. "It may be that this was not possible. I do not wish to criticize. But if we are to have relief, the Conference must be regarded only as a beginning in the great fight for disarmament. This can only be successful through the aroused opinions of the masses of people of the United States and the other nations."

There can be no reduction in taxes in the United States without limitation of armaments amounting practically to disarmament, Senator Borah said. "How are we going to raise money for a budget of \$4,500,000,000 without taxing everything that can be found to tax?" he asked. "How are you going to reduce taxes without reducing expenditures? Expenditures can not be greatly reduced without reducing the expenditures for war."

Senator Borah said that in his opinion civilization could not continue to exist unless there was disarmament. He estimated the present yearly bill for war for the principal nations of the world at \$16,422,000,000.

Public Opinion in Doubt

The Foreign Policy Association, one of the organizations which represent the public opinion of which Senator Borah spoke, has already registered with the Conference its emphatic protest against any tendency to regard American public opinion as favorable to a continuance of the development of the submarine without restriction.

When recent newspaper reports represented the advisory committee to the American delegation as gauging public sentiment in favor of the submarine, the association promptly sent its protest to that committee. The reply was that no one had been authorized to state the committee's position and that the reports had not stated it. But the committee did not say what its position was on the submarine issue. It did mention the interest it felt in learning the attitude of such organizations.

James G. McDonald, chairman of the association's executive committee, believes that the limitation of submarine fleets and reduction and restriction of individual submarine size might eventually eliminate the weapon from future wars. Asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday to discuss reports that Great Britain desired to limit submarines but that the United States was opposing this desire, Mr. McDonald said:

Submarines Will Increase

"The submarine is the one weapon used extensively to destroy commerce on the seas. The United States is supposed to entertain certain convictions as to the desirability of keeping the seas free for world commerce. "Strange that we, who have been working all along toward an extension of the international law of contraband, so that even enemy goods on neutral ships might be safe from attack, should now be the stumbling block in the way of a desire to limit the use of the chief enemy of unrestricted ocean trade."

"The humanitarian objections to an attitude which seems to excuse and legitimate the submarine's use against merchant and passenger shipping are so obvious that it is unnecessary to mention them. On every ground, if England is prepared to go farther than we are toward making the submarine less extensively harmful we ought to at least meet her half way."

"We should remember that if there is no attempt to restrict submarine construction it is not unlikely that this construction will be increased. This would mean that any economic gain caused by the capital ship reduction would be whittled down by additional submarine expenditures."

Restriction Is Possible

"I know that there is an argument that Great Britain, because she has coaling stations all over the world, does not need submarines of the great size we might require with our less extensive coaling system. But I do not think this argument can be properly used to discount England's desire to limit submarines."

"It is all very well to say that we need submarines only for defending our coasts. But that need, in case of war, would quickly be made to serve as an excuse for using this weapon offensively."

"It was the submarine which brought us into the war. Now we are holding up an attempt to restrict its use. And we cannot have forgotten how inhumanly it can be misused. "I think submarine limitation would be more practicable than limitation of airplanes or poison gas. Submarines which are restricted as to size and character before a war cannot be enlarged and improved overnight after the war begins, at least with anything like the facility with which a dye plant can be turned into a poison gas factory."

"Almost any sort of an airplane, however commercial and peaceful before the war begins, can soon be carrying bombs instead of passengers

and goods. If submarine tonnage were limited it would be certain at least at the outbreak of the war, that this weapon would be no more powerful, at least for some time."

"My personal opinion is that a start toward submarine elimination ought to be made now. And the association is continuing its campaign to this end."

China Paid High Price

Dr. Tsao Says Western Civilization Tuition Fee Told Billions

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—(By The Associated Press)—Lessons in Western civilization cost China \$210,488,500,000 in tuition fees and

"cheap at the price," Dr. Y. S. Tsao, Assistant Secretary-General of the Chinese delegation to the Armament Conference, and counselor of the Chinese Foreign Office, declared yesterday at a luncheon given by the Popular Government League.

Since the Chinese are willing "to let bygones be bygones," Dr. Tsao declared, "the bill could be reckoned up without bitterness."

Japan's demand for 21 extra payments caused a deadlock among the professional staff of Western civilization and led to the Washington Conference being called, the speaker said.

The bill for Western professional services up to date was itemized by Dr. Tsao as follows: \$210,000,000,000 for 110 years of opium (calculated on the most conservative basis), paid in hard cash to "Dr. John Bull, professor of moral philosophy."

\$161,000,000 to Japan for lessons in modern calligraphy after the termination of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95.

\$10,500,000 to the American professor of railway engineering in the construction of five miles of the Canton-Hankow railroad.

\$215,000,000 to all the professors of Western civilization after the Boxer war.

COLLEGE DECISION TO MERGE HOMEOPATHIC SCHOOL PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan.—Action by the board of regents of the University of Michigan, December 9, providing for the merging of the regular medical school and the homeopathic school in the university, has brought to a head a bitter fight which has been brewing for many years. Homeopathic physicians throughout the United States opposed the merger, letters and telegrams in great numbers being sent during the last few days before the regents met.

The regents set no date for the merger, but it is generally expected that it will take place at the close of the present college year, next June. The regents have promised that there is no intention of annihilating the homeopathic school, and that two chairs of homeopathic medicine will be retained in the regular medical school after the merger. The homeopaths contend, however, that the merger forecasts the annihilation of homeopathic teaching in the university.

Much bitterness has attended the fight between the two schools of medicine throughout the State during the past few weeks. Now the homeopaths declare that they will carry the regents' action back to the State Legislature in an attempt to force the university to maintain a separate school of homeopathy.

The regents stated that, after 25 years' existence, the homeopathic school now had but 50 students, and that this record did not justify its existence. The Legislature had advised the merger to avoid waste of money and duplication of work. Dean W. B. Hinsdale, who has labored 25 years in building up the homeopathic school, is expected to sever his connection with the university next June. Dean Hugh Cabot, present head of the regular school, is expected to become head of the combined medical school.

TRANSPORTATION ACT AMENDMENTS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Amendments to the Transportation Act changing the composition of the United States Railroad Labor Board, giving shippers and the public a right to be heard in disputes between railway employers and employees before the board, and preventing the findings of the board from becoming final and binding, are advocated in a report made here by the legislative committee of the National Industrial Traffic League. More than 1000 commercial organizations are said to be members of the league.

Rule-of-thumb limitation by Congress of the Interstate Commerce Commission in regulating freight and passenger rates was opposed, it being declared that "the action of Congress in prescribing the 6 per cent clause demonstrates the futility, if not the danger, of such action."

LOUISIANA LOWERS ILLITERACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Statistics just issued by the United States census bureau show that the percentage of illiteracy decreased in the State of Louisiana by 7.1 per cent between 1910 and 1920, the figures dropping from 29.0 to 21.9 per cent.

NEW DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN.—WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Arthur B. Rouse of Kentucky has been selected chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee to succeed Representative Henry D. Flood of Virginia. It was announced yesterday.

NAVAL REDUCTIONS ONLY COMMENCED

Lord Robert Cecil Calls New Naval Accord Only First Step, but Main Point Is That Precedent Has Been Established

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Friday).—"I consider the work accomplished by the Washington Conference admirable in every respect and deserving of the highest praise from those who have the world's peace really at heart," declared the Right Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Of course the naval ratio that has been struck is only one step on the way toward a further reduction," he continued, "but the main point is that a precedent has been established by three of the world's greatest naval powers, whereby they agree to the immediate reduction and future limitation in both the size and number of their fighting units."

The second phase of the Conference, seen in the four-power treaty between America, France, Japan, and Great Britain, Lord Robert considers is of equal or even greater importance than the naval limitations agreement.

"That such a treaty should have become possible," he said, "is sound proof of the untiring devotion on the part of the delegates representing the United States, France, Great Britain, and Japan. It is an accomplishment they may well be proud of. It marks a page in history that future generations may read with admiration."

Furthermore, he continued, it must form the foundation for the economic recovery of which the world stands sadly in need. Its effect must be to establish a firm basis for the Pacific settlement. Lord Robert has always been a firm advocate of an understanding between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan.

The inclusion of France, he says, has been a master stroke and a victory for frank and open diplomacy. There is nothing in the formation of this quadruple pact to which Japan can take exception. In fact, he declared, she gains far more through her inclusion with America and France than she could ever lose through the annulment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

"Since the war the alliance with Japan has been rather a document of moral more than of actual effect. This alliance in the past has given satisfaction to Japan, but on the other hand it has unfortunately caused irritation in America. Happily the Conference at Washington has found it possible to reach a solution which will please every one."

The effect this treaty must have on the world can hardly at this early stage be estimated, Lord Robert declared. The example to other nations, to say nothing of those who must of necessity come within the scope of its influence, is incalculable.

Only a few short weeks ago, he said, the suggestion that such a treaty was possible would have been received by the world with profound skepticism, today it is an actual fact. The reason for this, Lord Robert considers, is mainly attributable to the method adopted from the first, when Charles E. Hughes electrified the world with his frank proposal regarding naval matters.

"The system adopted at this historic meeting," he concluded, "has clearly shown that with all due deference to time-honored channels, open diplomacy is going to prove a cure for many of the world's problems. Mr. Hughes has shown that even the most delicate international questions may be frankly and openly discussed when the nations concerned are honest in purpose and have nothing to conceal."

Anglo-Saxon Relations

New Era Opening, Says Mr. Churchill, for English-Speaking Peoples

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Friday).—"The Conference at Washington has been notable in the eyes of the world for the close, cordial and natural cooperation displayed by the two great English-speaking families," declared Winston Churchill tonight at the annual meeting of the English-Speaking Union held at Central Hall, Westminster.

Arrangements had been made, Mr. Churchill said, which he hoped would go far in the years to come to permit the peaceful development of all the legitimate interests of the great powers that bordered on the Pacific. The danger, which many people were afraid of, had been successfully reduced, if not wholly guarded against, and now, with the prospect of naval disarmament becoming a practical proposition in the scheme of things, a great act of faith had been decreed that would be a permanent landmark in the history of the world. That had been achieved by the efforts of British and American statesmanship. The war, Mr. Churchill declared, had obliterated many misunderstandings,

which had existed for years between this country and America. It was only then that the two nations trod the same path, and from that moment we entered on a new epoch, and from that time the greater possibilities of more intimate comradeship came into view.

Only Ireland impeded the prospect of complete Anglo-Saxon harmony. He could not say what was in store. There might be disappointments, for no one could speak at this stage with undue confidence, but if legitimate hopes were allowable they were entitled to look forward to seeing the completion of a satisfactory adjustment of the relations between this country and Ireland, and a union of hearts between the two peoples.

If these hopes were brought to a safe and sure conclusion, as they might be soon, then they could embark on the United States of America upon an era in which the work of the English-speaking Union would find none of the obstacles which had confronted in the past the efforts to bring into the closest harmony the political, social and moral action of those two great communities.

End of Misunderstandings

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Friday).—Speaking before the American Luncheon Club today at the Savoy Hotel, Lord Birkenhead, responding to the toast proposed by the American Ambassador, Colonel Harvey, said he knew of no cause of quarrel, actual or potential, which existed between the two nations.

"I knew of one," he said, "the specter of the old Irish quarrel, affecting the judgment and clouding and distorting the passions of the citizens of Europe. I do not know yet whether we have allayed the specter. I am hopeful we have done so. More than that it does not become me to say at present."

"If we are successful in this last task with which we have charged ourselves, we have done more to banish the last trench, in which misunderstanding between the two nations might have lurked, than ever before. We shall have done more than our predecessors have done in the last 200 years."

After all, Lord Birkenhead said, we have marched, the American nation and ourselves, side by side, through dark and critical days. We traveled together in the concluding stages of the great war, and in traveling that road he believed we had found the secret of an immortal and indestructible harmony.

EMIGRANTS OF TODAY WORLD'S SWEEPINGS SAYS JANE DUBIEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Immigration to the United States should be rigidly restricted during the next five years, says Mrs. Jane Dubiel, of this city, who has returned home after spending two years in volunteer work for the American Red Cross at Southampton, England. Mrs. Dubiel proposes to enter into an active campaign for such restriction.

"No other country in the world would receive the human sweepings that are sent to America," she said. "We are receiving the scum of Europe. Groups of emigrants bound for the United States, who are received at Southampton from Danzig, are supposed to be 'dehoused' twice before they reach Southampton. Yet it is frequently necessary to go through the operation again, and the chances are the emigrants need more such operations before they reach Ellis Island."

SOLDIERS TO TESTIFY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The special Senate committee investigating the charges by Senator Watson of Georgia of illegal hangings in the American Expeditionary Force decided yesterday to resume hearings on Tuesday.

Mrs. Dubiel suggested that a labor exchange bureau at every port of embarkation might be of benefit in restricting immigration. She says that emigrants rejected by the doctors on ships are often permitted to come over to America "because they raise so great a commotion at being separated from relatives."

With regard to the four-power Pacific treaty, Mr. Crocker said that its strength appears to lie in the agreement to meet and discuss any problems that may arise. It enunciates nothing that is particularly new. The nations covenant to respect, not preserve "their" rights in relation to their insular possessions. Mr. Crocker agreed that if the people wish more accomplishment from the Conference they can obtain it by mobilizing and expressing just the force of sentiment which has made possible the gains already made.

SENTIMENT FOR SUBMARINE BAN

Conference Delegates Declared to Be Justified in Going Even Further Than They Have in the Reduction of Armaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—With the public sentiment of the United States and the world behind them the delegates to the Washington Conference have taken long steps toward the outlawing of war, but the very strength and unanimity of that public sentiment, justifies the delegates in taking still greater strides toward the banishment of such menaces to peace as the cruising submarine and poison gas, declared Courtenay Crocker, president of the Foreign Policy Association of Massachusetts, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"We know definitely that the cruising submarine is an offensive and not a defensive weapon," Mr. Crocker pointed out. "As a factor in armament to be used only for attack, therefore, has no part in a program for world peace. The submarine cannot be justified economically. It serves no purpose in commerce or transportation. It fulfills no constructive end. We can do without it and must do without it if there is to be an appreciable advance along the highway of international peace."

"Attempt to outlaw poison gas is a more difficult but none the less important task. Gas is less tangible, permitting of secret manufacture and making abolition more of a problem. It seems to me that with respect to both the submarine and poison gas we must get down to the fundamental that war is wrong, and with it, all the adjuncts of war."

"Of course the submarines and poison gases are illegal under the so-called 'rules of warfare.' It seems, however, that the most effective means of outlawing them both would be the cultivation of the popular sentiment of the world against their use. Crystallize the fact of their illegality in a sentiment or an agreement abolishing them, set this up as the standard by which the world regards warfare and let the nation or nations that choose to go counter to this standard bear the brunt of the loathing of mankind for the crime of violation. The scorn of other nations' morally strong enough to adhere to a high ideal should be no negligible factor in preserving world peace."

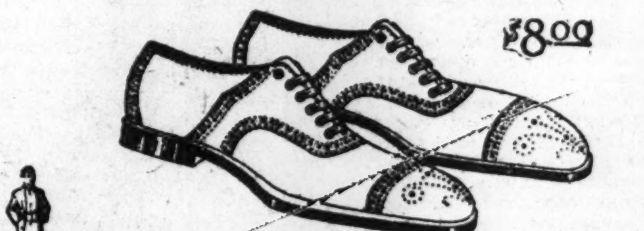
Speaking generally with regard to the Conference, Mr. Crocker expressed the conviction that the organized public sentiment of the United States has kept abreast, if not considerably ahead, of the achievements of the delegates. What the conferees have been able to accomplish they have done largely because the people put their desires and demands into writing and presented them to the Conference for action. These desires and demands, however, are so emphatic and definite, Mr. Crocker said, that there can be no doubt that the Conference is justified in going further than it has today.

Ideal Established

Mr. Crocker was inclined to regard as one of the more intangible achievements of the Conference, the vindication of the ideal of nations meeting together to thresh out their common problems. Acceptance of this practice—the fundamental upon which international harmony must rest, and which is the foundation stone of the League of Nations in bringing together 51 governments—is of immense and not fully comprehended value, he said. He added his conviction that with the inclusion of the first four reservations, the people of the United States would unequivocally support a program for entrance into the League.

With regard to the four-power Pacific treaty, Mr. Crocker said that its strength appears to lie in the agreement to meet and discuss any problems that may arise. It enunciates nothing that is particularly new. The nations covenant to respect, not preserve "their" rights in relation to their insular possessions. Mr. Crocker agreed that if the people wish more accomplishment from the Conference they can obtain it by mobilizing and expressing just the force of sentiment which has made possible the gains already made.

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Ending With Squiffers

Everything, so it is insisted, depends upon the point of view. There is much truth in the statement. A Chinese newspaper, for instance, to an educated Chinese, means something entirely different to what it means to the ideographically ignorant Westerner; a flower, to the botanist, something entirely different to what it means to the layman in such matters; a cabbage to the market gardener—But why labor the point? The fact is that examples are almost without limit. Take musical instruments! For me, the chief interest in them has always centered round the speculation as to what exactly it could have been that decided the performer to "take them up." Some instruments, of course, present no difficulties in this respect. The piano or the violin are obvious; the cello is a little more interesting from a speculative point of view, and the flute perhaps more interesting still. But we do not get into the region where speculation can be genuinely at a loss until we touch upon such questions as the double bass fiddle, or the euphonium or that most wonderful of all brass instruments—the bombardon, surely, it is called? Anyway, it is the instrument which always seems to find a place well at the back of the orchestra, and apparently calls for a full embrace from its player.

About Drums

I do not make any mention of the drum—designedly. I am well aware that it occasions difficulty to some people. "I cannot imagine anyone taking up the drum," they will say. "Think of sitting down to solace half an hour with such an instrument." Well, of course, you cannot. But then, that is not the province of the drum. It is a sociable thing. Indeed, save on special occasions, when it is really not taking the part of an instrument at all, it is valueless without considerable accompaniment. But there must be wonderful satisfaction in playing a drum, wonderful satisfaction, especially, in playing the big drum in a really good drum piece, like the "Turkish Patrol," say, or "Dixie." No, I have never had any difficulty in understanding why anyone should "take up" the drum.

About Trombones

It is the same with another instrument, essentially outside the drawing room class, namely, the trombone. I never see the trombone played without recalling an incident that happened many years ago. The scene was a little village in England. The high street was just the country road suddenly lined with houses and gardens, all shapes and sizes, and just where this road took a turn to the left, there was a little red brick house with a bay window looking down the full length of the street. It was a veritable window in Thrums, and in it there was a woman, in those days, a very delightful "Jess." She missed nothing, but her interest was ever kindly, and "the house at the corner" was held in high esteem by many. One day there appeared in the village an itinerant musician. The instrument of his choice was the trombone, and he played with much earnestness and effect. "Jess" watched him with growing uneasiness for some time, and at last remarked to a friend who sat opposite her.

"My dear, that poor man has been trying to adjust that instrument for the last five minutes, and hasn't got it right yet. I suppose, though, there is nothing we can do."

But that, of course, must be just the joy in playing a trombone, the imperious pulling in and pushing out of it, the clear exhibition thus afforded to all the world of how you are making your every sound. Here is no hole in the corner business, pressing down a few almost invisible keys, but an honest, straightforward setting about it, and getting things done.

And Squiffers

But, really, it was not of trombones, nor yet of drums nor bombardons that I set out to write, but of squiffers. Do I hear anyone ask what a squiffer is? Well, it is a most reasonable question, and it is not the first time it has been asked. Anybody who is familiar with "Bernard Shaw at his best" will remember how earnestly Mrs. Glibbey desired to be informed on this point.

Mrs. Glibbey—What's a squiffer?
Dora—Oh, of course, excuse my vulgarity; a concertina. There's one in a shop in Green Street, for instance, with gold keys and Russia leather bellows; and Bobby knew I hankered after it; but he couldn't afford it, poor lad, though I know he just longed to give it to me.

Just a Concertina

And so a squiffer is, of course, a concertina, and, of all instruments, to my way of thinking, a concertina is the most understandable. I do not play one. Perhaps if I did it would cease to have the glamour which it has for me at present. For, indeed, a squiffer seems to have all the virtues of a trombone with none of its

shortcomings. It is essentially a joyous instrument. It is impossible to conceive of anyone playing a squiffer, as it should be played, and casting his song in a minor key. True it is that it may be requisitioned for all manner of tasks but, whatever the words and whatever the tune, the real intent of the squiffer is forever joyous!

Then again, it is a curiously impersonal instrument. The man who plays a squiffer seldom seeks distinction as a solo performer. He recognizes that his vocation is service. He is an accompanist, before all else, and, as such, is he ever joyfully welcome. During the war, anywhere in France, anywhere in Egypt, anywhere anywhere else, almost, under the walls of Gaza, in the side streets of Baghdad, under the stars of the desert, under the clouds of the western front, the squiffer might be heard on occasion performing its useful and usual service.

Mrs. Glibbey—I must go off now and order lunch. What was it you called the concertina?
Dora—A squiffer, dear.
Mrs. Glibbey [thoughtfully]—A squiffer, of course. How funny!

ANATOLE FRANCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The most notable fact about the recent award of the Nobel prize to Anatole France is the genuine rejoicing of all Frenchmen that such an honor should have been paid to the master of style who is one of the modern glories of French literature. It should be observed, as having some importance and as indicating the real love of the French for art, that Anatole France is, if not a doctrinaire Socialist, at least a stern critic of the present system of society. He has not even hesitated to send messages to the extreme Communist Party, when a generous protest was in question.

Now it is necessary to understand that the French in politics are inclined to become passionate. Their dislike of certain beliefs turn into dislikes of persons. Zola, for example, has never been forgiven for the part he played in the Dreyfus affair. Anatole France played a not dissimilar part, and has refrained from attendance at the Academie Française, of which he has been a member for 25 years, since the days of Dreyfus. His Socialist leanings today might well have made him enemies. Has not Henry Barbusse, in spite of his real talent, encountered great hostility on account of his opinion? But so generally recognized is the genius of Anatole France, so much is he regarded as the writer par excellence, so proud is the country of him, that one and all, of no matter what political complexion, expressed sincere pleasure at the choice. Everywhere it is stated as a fact that admits of no argument, that never has the Nobel prize been more fittingly bestowed.

Three other Frenchmen have received it before Anatole France—Sully Prudhomme, Mistral, and Romain Rolland. There might perhaps be added Maurice Maeterlinck, whom the French look upon as one of their writers, though he is in reality of Belgian birth. But none of his predecessors, it is declared roundly, can be compared to the author of "Crainquebille."

It might be asked whether the news has given pleasure to Anatole France himself: whether this terrible but gentle ironist is not amused, and mocks at this honor as he mocks at his membership of the Academie Française, that salon of generals and priests and politicians rather than of literary craftsmen? The reply is that the master is touched and pleased at the tribute.

It has become the fashion to scoff a little at the Nobel prize—and certainly it has not always been given to men who are generally accepted as among the world's best writers. There is a clause which stipulates that it should go to the author of the best work of an idealistic tendency, and this proviso may sometimes be regarded to the detriment of literature. But nevertheless it comes and is accepted by Anatole France, and he played with much earnestness and effect. "Jess" watched him with growing uneasiness for some time, and at last remarked to a friend who sat opposite her.

How impeccable is his prose! What remarkable clarity in all he writes! There is not another French writer who can be named in the same breath for perfection of style. Everywhere in French literature, except in the books of Anatole France, one comes upon barbarisms, redundancies, faults of language and of taste, from which he is entirely free. It is 40 years since he wrote "Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard," and since then he has shown how many-sided is his art in producing such dissimilar works as "Le Lys Rouge" and "La Revolte des Anges," "Histoire Comique" and "Les Dieux ont Soif."

He is now seldom to be found at the Villa Said, near the Bois de Boulogne, where he used to keep practically open house. He loved callers. Doubtless he studied all types of humanity in this Paris abode. They came to him—he had no need to go to them. What memorable evenings were spent at the Villa Said! How wonderful was the talk! Some of the sayings of the master have lately been gathered up by Mr. Gsell for publication. They will give the reader a real appreciation of those nights at the Villa Said.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bank of England is to be rebuilt, in order that it may cope with the vast increase of business which has come to it during recent years and especially since the war. There is no better known building in all London than the squat, one-storied structure covering an irregular quadrilateral, four acres in extent, bounded by Lothbury, Bartholomew Lane, Threadneedle Street, and Princes Street. There is no institution more respected in London or throughout

the world than the bank established in 1694 by William Paterson, a shrewd Scotsman from Dumfriesshire. Needing money for the war with France the government of that day raised a loan of £1,500,000, and to such subscribers of that loan as should provide between them £1,200,000 it promised a charter, and the title of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

As such it is known to this day. Because most of its promoters were Whigs the Tories attempted to secure its downfall; and the goldsmiths, who had long played the part of bankers and moneylenders, were only too willing to lend a hand in the scheme. On that "Black Friday" when news reached London that Prince Charlie had arrived in Derby, there was a run on the bank, which had to resort to a trick to get over the emergency. Agents were employed to present notes which, to gain time, were cashed in sixpences, and as each agent received his stock of silver coin he went out at one door and took the specie back into the bank by another. Bonafide holders of notes were so shepherded that they never got near the counter.

As the years rolled on the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street (as the bank came to be called) grew in strength, dignity, and importance. At first it had carried on business in the chapel of the Mercers Company, and then in the Grocers Hall, until in 1734 it removed to its present site. The central portion of the building was erected by George Sampson, the greater part of it by Sir John Soane, who was restricted to a one-storied building, which, for security, had to be lighted from the interior or the roof. Thus the bank has no exterior windows except a few small ones over the main entrance. Of the several courts inside the most beautiful is the Garden Court, laid out with shady trees and shrubs, and with a fountain splashing in the midst.

The bank has enormous powers. It is still the only English bank authorized to issue paper money, and its notes are a legal tender everywhere, for all sums above £5, except when tendered by the bank itself. For a time £1 notes were issued, but these were discontinued in consequence of the many forgeries that were committed. The largest note ever issued by the bank was one for £1,000,000, and the largest check ever drawn upon it was one dated May 7, 1898, directing the bank to pay to the Japanese Minister in London the sum of £11,008,857 16s. 9d., in settlement of the indemnity which China had to pay to Japan as the price of peace. The £1,000,000 note is preserved as a curiosity, along with one for £25 that was out for 111 years, and several £1000 notes signed by illustrious persons.

The bank is a national institution, in the sense that it has the management of the national debt, pays the dividends on it, holds the deposits belonging to the government, and helps in the collection of the public revenue. In consequence of the attack made on

it by the Gordon rioters in 1780, it is guarded each night by a company of the guards, who arrive about 6 o'clock in the evening. The officer in command is provided with an excellent dinner and sleeping accommodation and is allowed to invite one guest to dinner so that he may not have to eat a lonely meal.

With the heavy additional financial business in connection with the war and the issue of war loans the bank's premises have become far too small, and for want of accommodation inside, numerous offices have had to be acquired in neighboring streets to house the overflow of the personnel. Hence the need for rebuilding. The exact height is not yet determined, but this much is certain; the old-fashioned one-story building will disappear, and

benefit, because railroad work cannot be economically done when traffic is abundant. This is especially true of construction of additional tracks, terminal extension, etc., so that if the railroads were in a position to do this work when it ought to be done it could be done much cheaper, and, at the same time, because it would result in large orders for steel, ties, lumber and other materials, and the employment of a large number of men who otherwise would be unemployed, would stabilize the country's industry.

As matters have been for some years past, only the strongest lines could follow this policy, all others having to wait on increased revenues before improvements could be made, and then being obliged to enter the market when materials and labor were at highest prices and when the work of improvement was most impeded by heavy traffic.

The country needs an adequate transportation system, and in order to obtain the greatest benefit from the work necessary to provide these facilities it needs to have this work done during inactive periods in other industries.

(Signed) F. H. PLAISTED.
New York, December 8, 1921.



Famous one-storied structure to be rebuilt

the six or seven inner courts will be built over. One could wish that the Garden Court, an oasis in the city, could be preserved, but probably that is practically impossible.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Stabilizing Conditions

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your recent editorial on the subject of Mr. Ford's railroad venture attracted my attention and I believe you will be interested in a thoughtful and informative article by Mr. Walker D. Hines, director-general of railroads, appearing on pages 14 and 15 of "The Nation's Business" for December, 1921.

I also read with interest the editorial in your issue of the first under the caption "Senator Kenyon's Employment Plan." Under this plan the Senator seeks to stabilize industrial activity by having government work actively pursued during slack times and relaxed during busy periods.

This is admirable and I would like to point out to you the much greater opportunity for stabilizing industrial conditions if the railroads are permitted to earn adequate returns so that their funds on hand and ability to obtain necessary credit will enable them to conduct their repair and extension work, including tracks, structures and rolling stock, during slack industrial periods. This would make railroad work a natural balance wheel, absorbing materials when not in active demand for other industries and giving employment to labor at a time when employment elsewhere is at a low ebb. There is a double

benefit, because railroad work cannot be economically done when traffic is abundant. This is especially true of construction of additional tracks, terminal extension, etc., so that if the railroads were in a position to do this work when it ought to be done it could be done much cheaper, and, at the same time, because it would result in large orders for steel, ties, lumber and other materials, and the employment of a large number of men who otherwise would be unemployed, would stabilize the country's industry.

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DAILY LIFE IN MICHOACAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Life is simply constructed in Michoacan. The state is on the plateau land of Mexico, 6000 feet high, and so, despite its southern latitude, has an even climate throughout the year, mild and sunny, interrupted only by the four months of rainy season. In the broad valleys crops respond to a minimum of care, and there are two or three plantings and harvestings each year. In the rolling mountains graze the sheep whose wool is brought to the villages and made into blankets. The average Mexican is awakened at 5 in the morning by the family cock, and arises. He may do this by unwrapping his blanket from around his body and standing up from the ground, or he may do it, if he is more affluent, by descending from bed—three planks fastened to uprights and covered with one or two patates—mats made of reeds pounded flat. In either case the blanket which is his artistic finish on a warm day, his overcoat on a cool one, is his wrapping for the night, and his white cotton suit of the day is his night suit of pajamas as well.

After rising he picks his way across the room between the chickens, and goat, burro, or calf, if he is, again, so affluent as to own any, and saunters to work. This may be guiding an ox-plow on a ranch, or harvesting, or minding the cattle, running errands, tending horses, or loading and driving burros, or, if in a village, making mats, chairs, blankets, or earthenware, carrying freight, or delivering water, or peddling. By 8 his wife has ground corn and made tortillas from it—in thin pancakes—and he returns for breakfast. He again works with frequent interruptions for rest and talk. At 1 he returns home for dinner, more tortillas and frijoles, and perhaps a bit of meat; works until 6; loafs and chats until supper, which is the same as dinner, and again loafs and chats until bedtime.

His house may be one, or two rooms of adobe, with a dirt floor, and tile or thatched roof, or the entire house may be made of thatch. His stove is several flat stones between which the fire is made, and a piece of sheet iron or tin on which to cook the tortillas. His pots, pans, cups and plates are few, and are all of earthenware, which he buys for three centavos each—one and a half cents. There is a table, and perhaps a tiny low chair or two, close to the wall. Even in wealthy families with an abundance of furniture, everything is ranged in a row along the walls. His baby when not in its mother's or sister's arms and the hammock made by their shawls, hangs in a flat basket from the rafters, where it is rocked gently and continually by its own slight motion.

The Mexican is quite as devoted to his chickens and other live stock as to his children, and all play over the floor together, the children using the burros constantly poking their noses into everything, regardless of "abominations"—particularly sibilant on the Mexican tongue—the pigs stretched indolently and happily in the sunny doorway, or, if young and roving, tied to the table-leg.

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CONFERENCE AIDED 2,000,000 JOBLESS

Private Industry Joins With City,
State and Nation in Launching
Many Projects to Furnish
Work for Millions Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is the belief of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, that 1,500,000 and perhaps as many as 2,000,000 men and women are employed today who would be out of steady employment if it were not for the successful endeavor to arouse local responsibility by the President's recent conference on unemployment.

Mr. Hoover's views on the unemployment situation are set forth in a report by E. E. Hunt, secretary of the conference, issued Friday by the Department of Commerce and dealing with the results accomplished since its adjournment two months ago. At that time it was estimated, 3,000,000 persons in the United States were without employment.

"This pickup," the report states, "may be only temporary, but it is a hopeful sign."

Actual Results Shown

Concrete results already apparent, according to the report, are:

1. Public opinion, for the first time in American history, has been focused on unemployment.
2. Municipal committees are organized for the first time on a nation-wide scale to relieve it.
3. A national clearing house is ready to assist the municipalities, with district representatives in the field.
4. Industry is assuming a share of its responsibility to the unemployed.
5. Municipal bond sales for public works have broken all previous records.
6. Congress has inaugurated important public works.
7. A large appropriation for the United States Employment Service is before Congress.
8. A variety of other measures have been introduced in Congress to carry out the recommendations of the conference, such as Senator Kenyon's bill for long-range planning of public works.
9. Impetus is being given public education as to the nature of the problem of unemployment.
10. A correct basis for future research is now being laid.
11. The construction industries are being organized nationally and locally under public direction, as, for example, in St. Louis.
12. In education, especially seasonal and intermittent industries, such as the soft coal industry, stabilization studies are being planned.
13. A thorough investigation of methods for controlling the business cycle is in progress.

Cities Cooperating
It is reported that 209 out of 327 cities whose population is 20,000 or more have now organized mayors' emergency committees, or have signified their intention to cooperate with the recommendations of the conference. Unemployment is being lessened in this manner by "clean-up campaigns," building and municipal work.

The Federal Highway Act, passed by Congress on November 3, makes available \$75,000,000, which is to be matched by a similar amount from the states. Governors of 30 states have reported that within 90 days they can start 6261 miles of highways which will directly employ more than 150,000 men.

Municipal bond sales for public works since the call for the conference have been broken all records. Over \$60,000,000 in these bonds have been recently sold in 13 states and more than \$34,000,000 have been offered for sale. Besides, \$10,000,000 in state bonds have been sold and an equal amount offered for sale.

The conference resolution on reclamation projects has resulted in the introduction of a bill carrying an appropriation of \$20,000,000 to the reclamation fund for continuance of projects now under way. The prompt passage of this bill will give employment to more than 32,000 men.

Twenty-seven states, composing the northeastern section of the country, showed the award of more building contracts in September than in any other month this year or in any September on record. The contemplated projects amount to \$318,030,600.

Says the report, "While this is probably due only in part to the effect of the conference called by the President, it is striking to notice that in October there were 10,635 projects contemplated in these 27 states, having a value of \$394,977,000—\$70,000,000 in excess of the previous October, and there were 8096 contracts awarded at a value of \$222,497,500."

SALE OF SHIPPING
BOARD SHIPS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gradual withdrawal of the United States Shipping Board from the shipping business, through disposal of the marketable vessels at immediately periodic sales, is recommended by a special committee of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce appointed to submit recommendations as to the future policy of the Shipping Board. Discontinuance of chartering and allocating of ships in favor of a policy of encouragement to the purchase of ships was urged, except in so far as the present practice is concerned with responsible and competent ship operators.

"The American ship owner," the report says, "is interested to carry out exports and imports, not being permitted to build, without trade restriction, his vessels in the cheapest world's market, and fly the American flag thereon, and likewise, under our navigation laws, not being allowed to man and equip and otherwise operate his vessels upon the low cost basis of the foreign owned vessels with which he would compete, is, at least, entitled to have these navigation laws properly expressed, modernized and revised to his advantage as much as possible consistent with reasonable American standards of living. He will then know exactly what requirements he must meet in excess to foreign ownership."

MAYOR-ELECT PAYS
\$10,000 TAX IN
VOLSTEAD CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
BUFFALO, New York—The United States Treasury Department has accepted the offer of Frank X. Schwab, Mayor-elect of Buffalo, and the Buffalo Brewing Company, of which he was an official, to pay \$10,000 in settlement of taxes and penalties growing out of alleged violations of the Volstead Act.

Four indictments were returned against Mr. Schwab individually and against the brewery. Pleas of not guilty have been entered to three of these indictments. There has been no arraignment upon the fourth. A Treasury Department statement says that it is erroneous to assume that quashing of the criminal indictments will follow acceptance of the tax compromise; if the indictments are dismissed or nullified, it will have to be upon the initiative of the United States Attorney at Buffalo, or with his consent.

There have been conflicting reports of the view which the federal attorney's office holds toward these indictments. During the mayoralty campaign it was stated that it would be difficult if not impossible to obtain conviction of the candidate. Since election friends of Mr. Schwab are reported to have been greatly perturbed over statements accredited to federal agents to the effect that quashing of the indictments will not be easy, because they are said to represent clear-cut cases.

Recently the Anti-Saloon League demanded that the indictments be pressed and declared its intention of seeing that the cases be brought to trial. Prohibition Commissioner Hayes says his department indorses the enforcement plan of Attorney-General Daugherty. This plan calls for construction of organizations to prosecute those who violate enforcement acts. At the time this conference was held it was said enforcement officials believe jail sentences would have a salutary effect and convince some persons that the government was really serious.

STATE DRY LAW URGED BY GRANGE

Massachusetts Organization Asks
for Legislation to Conform
With Federal Prohibition Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Concurrent legislation by the State to conform "to the letter and spirit of the national prohibition law" was urged by the Massachusetts State Grange at the closing session of the annual meeting. A resolution indorsing the limitation of armaments also was passed.

Action of the prohibition enforcement issue was taken upon the recommendation of the state lecturer, Harry E. Gardner, who said in his annual report: "By the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States we have declared that this nation shall be a dry nation. Of course, we have not thereby transformed human nature, or destroyed human appetite. We have declared 'King Alcohol' an outlaw. Our greatest task lies before us, to make effective the edict of outlawry. The amendment calls for concurrent legislation by the State and national governments. Massachusetts has as yet passed no such legislation, though New Jersey, one of the three states which failed to ratify, has done so."

"I, therefore, recommend that this session respectfully petition the state Legislature speedily to pass such concurrent legislation as shall conform to the letter and the spirit of the national prohibition law, and also that each subordinate and Pomona grange be requested to urge their representatives to support such legislation."

The resolution with regard to the limitation of armaments said: "The Massachusetts State Grange, assembled in its forty-ninth annual session in Springfield, Massachusetts, representing 45,000 members in this State, sends its greetings to the President of the United States, congratulates him upon his efforts for peace and good will among the nations, and proposes that the international conference at Washington may achieve the high purpose for which it is assembled."

The grange also went on record as in favor of further community work and keeping closely in touch with the educational work in the schools of towns where subordinate and Pomona granges are located. Legislation prohibiting the sale of the plumes of birds in the State was favored and it was the sentiment of the meeting that members of the grange should interest themselves in any movement that aimed for bird conservation.

Pay-as-You-Go Policy Urged

RUTLAND, Vermont—The Vermont State Grange at the closing session of its annual meeting here adopted resolutions supporting the administration's limitation of armaments policy and program. Resolutions adopted of interest particularly to members of the organization, were those favoring the pay-as-you-go policy rather than state bonding for highways and disapproval of advance reports of organizations regarding maple sugar production and crop forecasts, such having a tendency to depress prices.

Film Censorship Asked

CONCORD, New Hampshire—Stricter censorship of motion picture films, indorsement of the American Legion, approval of the state motor vehicle law, commendation of the daylight saving plan, approval of a tariff on dairy products and request for improved industrial transportation, were among the resolutions adopted at the forty-eighth annual meeting of the New Hampshire State Grange.

Grange Commends Conference
PORTLAND, Maine—Resolutions commending the aims and achievements of the Washington Conference and urging use of power by the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce freight rates on agricultural products charged by the New England railroads were adopted at the convention of the Maine State Grange.

CONFERENCE IN THE
GRANITE INDUSTRY

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The wage issue in the granite industry, affecting 30,000 persons directly or indirectly, was joined yesterday at conferences at Young's Hotel between union officials and a committee of manufacturers' organizations. Those attending represented interests in states east of the Mississippi.

Their deliberations primarily concerned the membership of the Granite Cutters International Association and affiliated organizations—some fifteen thousand men—but secondarily will

Union men say that in Chicago the union has placed in the hands of Oscar Nelson, federal mediator, a signed agreement to rest the case in government hands for arbitration, but that the packers refuse to arbitrate.

The charge is made by union sympathizers here and denied by the packing houses, that the big five packers, who are said to control most of the three tracts set aside by the authorities for slaughtering in this district, have made it impossible for the 25 independent packing concerns, holding parts of such land under short-term leases, to increase slaughtering activities to meet the demand as enlarged by the strike.

MUNICIPAL PIERS OPENED

NEW YORK, New York—The first of a group of 11 municipal piers at Stapleton, Staten Island, which, it is estimated, will be capable of handling one-third of the traffic that flows through New York Harbor, was officially opened this week. The 11 piers will cost \$25,000,000.

MERCHANT MARINE DEPENDS ON PRAIRIE

Chairman Lasker of Shipping
Board Declares Adverse Prejudice to Government Program
Comes From Inland Dwellers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Because vital legislation concerning the American merchant marine is expected soon to come before Congress, A. D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in a speech here yesterday tried to overcome inland indifference to the value and national necessity of improving shipping under the American flag. He addressed approximately 500 guests of the Chicago World Trade Club of the Chicago Association of Commerce at Drake Hotel.

"In the prairie towns, cities, villages and farms of our inland states," said Mr. Lasker, "the future of America on the seas will be decided. The dwellers of our coastal cities are naturally for a permanently established American merchant marine."

"It is the inland dwellers, removed from direct contact with ships, who have felt a disinterestedness in American shipping that has almost amounted to an adverse prejudice, if American shipping required national aid to insure its life."

"If it is proved that every American, be he inland or coastal dweller, is directly interested, in the insurance of his daily wage, in an American merchant mariner, then, if it is necessary to pay a price to insure the establishment of an American merchant marine, it becomes the duty and right of the profit of the nation to pay that price. It cannot be paid by any group of individuals engaged in the particular enterprise if that enterprise must for any length of time be carried on, because of national reasons, at a national loss."

"In some form or other all the successful maritime nations have won their power on the sea through government aid to private operation. 'Here is where the absolute necessity of an established American merchant marine enters as one of the very corner stones of our prosperity, for two reasons: First, because we cannot rely on others for the tonnage needed, when and where, to carry our goods to markets we would conquer; and second, because we cannot afford, in the interest of national prosperity, to pay the rights to foreigners which should remain at home. No ambitious American industry would be content to rely on its competitor for the delivery of its product. 'The very life of foreign commerce is that the exporting nation should have regular, constant and uninterrupted communication to the importing nation. America, with its vastly increased need for export business, must insure that export business by insuring that it owns and controls the ships to carry its trade. Moreover, shipping lines are the best agents of our foreign trade. America cannot afford to take the risks that, for any reason, relying on ships of another flag, these ships may be withdrawn from its needs. For, if the foreign purchaser finds that he cannot get his goods when he wants them and as he wants them, he will find other sources of supply; and once lost to us, his custom will be hard to win back."

MEANS PROPOSED TO
MAINTAIN HIGH RENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Draw leases to expire serially, a few each month throughout the year, and thus prevent organized antagonism of tenants each spring and fall. This antagonism is heading straight toward legislation for government regulation of rents. It makes the renting business unstable, and enables tenants acting in concert to clog the courts with suits to prevent evictions.

In words to this effect, L. M. Smith, president of the Chicago Real Estate Board, admonished some 700 realty agents at the board's annual banquet here. He said the only alternative to such measures would be to stop raising rents.

"At all times," said Mr. Smith, "we should studiously listen to the sounds of the melting pot and keep in touch with the economic situation. As an example, do not raise residential rents next spring in defiant opposition to the universal demand for help to ease the difficult, descending steps to normal grade."

"At this reconstruction period, with all the unemployed, and downward trend of everything, do not throw the higher rent monkey-wrench into the readjustment machinery, unless you want to take chances of having the rent of your buildings arbitrarily fixed by a politically appointed body. 'Agents and owners have another alternative—start vigorously at once drawing leases to expire in every month of the year. It will stabilize rent investments, restore the confidence of Capital, and make it impossible for more than one-twelfth of similar agitators to again assemble at any one time."

MUSCLE SHOALS PLANT IS 50-YEAR PROJECT

SAN FRANCISCO, California—O. C. Tinker, president, Fred C. Hitchcock, vice-president and George Perry, secretary of a local construction company, which is building the Hetch Hetchy project to supply San Francisco with water, announced yesterday that they had outlined a plan to the government concerning the Muscle Shoals nitrate and power project on the Tennessee River, and that the government had requested the company to send its representatives to Washington, District of Columbia, December 26.

The plan submitted is understood to be a 50-year proposition. The plant to be constructed for that period under joint government and private auspices. It is proposed to sell the electrical power developed by the project and divide the profit with the government.

DAKOTA FARMS AIDED
BY BEET RAISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
BELLE FOURCHE, South Dakota—Because a great sugar beet factory operating in Nebraska has decided to abandon the Belle Fourche district during the coming season, it will be necessary for several hundred farmers who own land in the Belle Fourche district, which is irrigated from immense reservoirs constructed by the federal government, to change the

YALE GIFT FOR SALARIES
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—An anonymous gift of \$3,000,000 to Yale University, made public in June, 1920, has become effective by the pledging of \$2,000,000 additional by alumni and friends of Yale, says the Yale alumni weekly. The announcement also says that Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness of New York was the anonymous friend who gave the \$3,000,000 to Yale. This \$5,000,000 fund is to provide for increases in salaries to the faculty of the university. Mrs. Harkness' gift was conditional on the raising of \$2,000,000 from other sources.

TRANSIT COMPANY WINS SUIT
NEW YORK, New York—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, through its subsidiary, the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, won its suit against the city to recover \$1,750,000 for installing multiple unit car door controls. The appellate division of the Supreme Court issued an order directing Comptroller Craig to draw a warrant.

FINES INEFFECTIVE IN TILE TRUST CASE

Illegal Practices Are Said Still
to Be Continuing in New York
and Heavier Sentences Are
Asked by Samuel Untermyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Does the mere imposition of fines tend to decrease the violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law? Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood Committee, and others who have studied closely the result of that committee's investigations, believe that it does not, and they cite recent developments to prove this. But a federal judge has expressed the opinion that only under certain circumstances are sentences more severe than fines justifiable.

The developments regarded as proving the inefficiency of fines are two. First, the tile men, who pleaded guilty and paid their fines, are said to be continuing illegal practices. Now Federal Judge Learned Hand has imposed only fines on the terra cotta men and their firms, who also pleaded guilty.

The terra cotta men by pleading guilty to the first count had the other four dismissed and did not take the stand to testify under the single count. It was contended by the United States attorney that defendants in other Sherman Law cases had been required to testify regarding their individual acts, in furthering the conspiracy, even after pleading guilty.

Judge Hand holds that such defendants have the privilege of declining to testify. He says the thing at which the Sherman Law is aimed is protection of the public from damage. Even in questions of monopoly the question of damage to the public is the important one. Prison sentences, he believes, are demanded in cases showing those agreements that actually damage the public, those that from their construction and under court decisions are clearly evil, and those in the execution of which, and in the methods used, are repugnant to the ordinary business man with ordinary integrity.

Mr. Untermyer has called attention to the fact that fined and released men who continue to violate the Sherman law can be reached in the state courts under the state anti-trust act, and he is ready to prosecute in those courts if the necessity arises.

The United States attorney is clearly disappointed by Judge Hand's action in the terra cotta cases. Judge Hand pointed out that his duty was to impose sentence under the one indictment to which the men pleaded guilty, and this offense could not justify prison sentences.

VICTOR BERGER CALLS
AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Victor Berger, Wisconsin Socialist, who was twice refused a seat in the House, called at the White House yesterday and it was understood appealed to the chief Executive in behalf of Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, serving a sentence in the Atlanta penitentiary for violation of the Espionage Law.

Mr. Berger said he called to see the President as "a member of Congress, but unseated," and found that Mr. Harding had "a big heart." He declined to comment further upon his call.

TRUSTEES NAMED FOR
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

NEW YORK, New York—William M. Chadbourne, John O'Connell, and J. Howard Morris, were named trustees to take over the affairs of the United States Mail Steamship Company, at a meeting of creditors here on Thursday with a special referee in bankruptcy.

The United States Mail Company became involved in bankruptcy proceedings several months ago, following the seizure by the United States Shipping Board of five passenger ships which the company formerly operated. A joint bond of \$25,000 was fixed for the trustees, subject to increase.

RAIL RATE AGITATION
HITS TRAFFIC ON ERIE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Constant agitation of the railroad rate subject has had a harmful effect on business in general and a tendency to retard traffic. T. C. Powell, vice-president of the Erie Railroad, said yesterday in testifying at the continuation of the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation into transportation rates. He asked the commission to hasten its investigation.

DETAILED AUDITS URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Provision of greater detail in audits as a means to enabling banks and business men to more completely gauge the significance of figures was urged by John N. Eaton of the Merchants National Bank of Boston in a talk at a meeting of the certified public accountants of Massachusetts.

TREASURY NOMINATION
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The nomination of Elmer Dover of Tacoma, Wash., to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was understood to have been recommended to President Harding by Secretary Mellon.

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DRUNKEN DRIVERS ARE SENT TO JAIL

Rhode Island Judge Says Operators Must Be 100 Per Cent Normal Not to Be Liable—Thirty-Five Men Sentenced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Critics of Justice J. Jerome Hahn's alleged severity in sending all drunken automobile drivers to jail may find their answer in the judge's latest charge to a jury in the Superior Court, in which he says a driver must be 100 per cent normal not to be liable under the law. Influential lawyers, who have failed to impress Justice Hahn with their oratory, are quoted as "predicting" that the General Assembly will change the law to make jail sentences possible only under a second conviction.

Justice Hahn says: "Intoxication, as referred to in the automobile statute, covers not only the well known and easily recognizable degrees of intoxication, but any abnormal mental or physical condition which is the result of indulging in any degree of intoxicating liquors, and which deprives a man of the clearness of intellect and control of himself which he would otherwise possess."

"I do not want you (the jury) to judge this case on the question whether it is right or wrong to drink intoxicating liquors for that is not the issue. The only issue for you to decide is whether George F. Moore drove an automobile on the highway when intoxicated."

He urged the jury to give attention to possible results of its verdict; that the statute provided punishment for improper use of the state's roads and the purpose is to insure safety for other people rightfully on the highways. If the driver's normalcy should be decreased by drink, the justice said, he is guilty of operating while intoxicated.

In the case on trial Moore was acquitted, the evidence showing that his arrest was made before he had time to start his car and the evidence failing to show that he was drunk when he operated the car up to that point.

It was the first acquittal in Justice Hahn's court. The signal effect of the justice's attitude is that since the first day he began sentencing appellants to jail not an arrest on a charge of driving while drunk has been made in the city of Providence. In the previous six months there were 41 arrests for this cause. Of this number 35 have already been sent to jail in addition to being fined and others remain to be sentenced after the holidays.

The politician-lawyer, who has been unable to keep his client out of jail, is responsible for the "prediction" that the law will be changed. Sentiment in favor of a change is being fostered among friends of the men who were required to spend a part of the month in jail. As against them is the feeling of fathers and mothers of children, who have to use the streets, of elderly persons and the multitude of sober drivers, who think that Justice Hahn has done more to make the highways of the State safe than any one man. With a strong insurgent feeling apparent among the General Assembly, which goes into session again on January 3, there is not evident fear that public opinion in this direction will be ignored.

SMALL PICTURES AT VOSE GALLERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—For the past eight years, during the few weeks prior to the holidays, the Vose Gallery has made it a custom to arrange a small exhibition of pictures by eminent artists. This season an unusually excellent list of artists is represented, and altogether makes a trip to this gallery well worth one's time. These small pictures, about 70 in number, are hung with the intention of being especially suitable for the home, and in prices suitable for the average purse. They were carefully selected from owned pictures, and a goodly portion from those submitted for the exhibition by contemporary nearby artists. If one is not carried away by seeing so many exquisite gems at the same time, and will take the trouble to examine at leisure the different paintings, the artistic reward will more than compensate one for the time thus expended.

This idea of small lyric pictures for the average home and purse has been steadily growing more popular, so that in the past few months similar exhibitions have been noted as taking place in London, Paris, New York, Chicago and other art centers. Likewise it has been noticeable that these

exhibitions have proved to be well attended and successful from the point of view of sales. As there is a wide variety of artists whose works contribute to this pleasing exhibition, so are the subjects and styles of painting many and varied. Only the ultra-modern painter is missing, and he would not doubt feel out of place among such a group containing among others the names of R. A. Blake, Elliott Daingerfield, A. H. Wyant, Henry Wright, William E. Norton, J. F. Murphy, Bruce Crane, H. W. Murphy, Charles Woodbury, Glenn Newell, H. O. Tanner, F. J. Vaughn, Louis Mora, Robert Henri, and F. Ballard Williams.

Bruce Crane, choosing for his motif only a broken pasture land with a few trees clad in late autumn foliage set against a golden luminous sky, breathes into it such a world of poetry and nature's loveliness that one wonders how he does it and how he paints it. This painting, though small in area of canvas has all the elements, all the beauty and bigness that are found in much larger sized paintings. It is complete and satisfying and is a splendid example of what a lyric picture should be. Similarly constructed are the landscape renderings of A. H. Wyant and J. Francis Murphy.

One of the best of New England painters is Charles H. Woodbury, the marine artist. His works are not popular in the sense that there is a constant over-demand for his output such as is true of many contemporary inferior artists. For Mr. Woodbury has not been obliged to please anyone but himself, and the result is a natural unhampered expression of his artistic being. And to those who understand and can appreciate, a Woodbury marine is a source of continual joy and profit. He is represented here by one of his swift, colorful beach scenes at Ogunquit, Maine.

Even if space prevents mentioning in detail only a few of the many worthy canvases it must include the lyric of Glen Newell, the cattle painter. The atmosphere of the Berkshire pasture land has been recorded by this artist in all its quiet grandeur. In the foreground of his canvas of like name, on a little knoll, a small herd of cattle are grazing; the morning sun has broken through the rising mist lighting up this particular spot in a blue color; beyond the cattle the land slopes down to a valley and up again as far as the eye can see where mountain and mist finally become undistinguishable. One feels that Mr. Newell knows well these Massachusetts hills and has interpreted them in a way that others might share their romance and beauty.

H. Dudley Murphy's picturesque tropical pictures always prove delightful and his "Cypress Tree on the Southern Coast of California" is no exception. Of a different style are two handsome portraits by New York's popular artist, Robert Henri. On the end wall Louis Mora decorative water colors balance the pastel flower pieces by Gladys Thayer, daughter of Abbott Thayer. Other contributors are Carl J. Nordell, Sears Gallagher, Charles H. Pepper, Albert Groll, Stanley Woodward, John Sharron, E. Irving Couse, Arthur Spear, A. C. Needham and William Baxter Closson.

AMHERST STUDENTS
BEST FRUIT JUDGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AMHERST, Massachusetts—In the light of the victory of the fruit judging team of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in the national fruit judging contest held in Toledo, Ohio, under the auspices of the American Society of Pomology, considerable value is placed on the advice and instruction provided fruit growers of the State through this phase of the college's extension service. It is pointed out that demonstration orchards are now growing examples of improved orchard practices, and 45 such are now established in the State. Dr. J. K. Shaw, experiment station pomologist, has completed a study of identification of fruit trees by their leaves, calculated to eliminate the risk to fruit growers of buying and setting out misnamed varieties of nursery stock. Dr. Shaw recommends that the State Fruit Growers Association pool fruit tree orders and have their nursery stock certified.

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VIVISECTION ISSUE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Medical Profession Sees "Menace" in Growing Strength of Anti-Vivisectionists, and a "Lay" Organization Is Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Whether the practice of vivisection is to have the right to public support on the ground that "the benefits of the scientific results justify the means," or whether the contentions of anti-vivisectionists that the practice is morally wrong and therefore indefensible are to be upheld, has developed into an active issue in the City of Boston and gives promise of extension to other centers. Controversy opened with protest of anti-vivisectionists against assertions regarding the practice made from the platform by Ernest H. Baynes, "friend of the animals," and the discussion has been marked by recriminations in letters to the press, culminating with the formation of "The Committee for the Protection of Animal Experimentation," to offset the activities of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society and others.

According to its chairman, Thomas Barbour of the Boston Society of Natural History, the committee is designed to form the nucleus of a national lay organization formed "to bring before the public the real facts about vivisection." For the moment its activities are to be devoted to this subject, but the committee may extend its activity, when finally and formally organized and incorporated, to include other "welfare" issues. The committee, Mr. Barbour says, has received many letters of indorsement and stands on the ground that "there is nothing reprehensible in the practice of vivisection. The doors of laboratories are open and experimentation is carried on under the humane rules of the American Medical Association."

Circular Letter
"It has suddenly become apparent," declares a circular letter, four of the signers having since formed into this committee, "that the activities of the various anti-vivisection societies have finally reached a strength where they are able to menace effectively the health and welfare of the American people. On a referendum vote they threatened an experimentation in California last year. The bill was only defeated by the expenditure of great energy and large sums of money. . . . We have constituted ourselves to undertake a campaign of sane, humane education to combat the propaganda of those who seek to prevent the making of scientific and anti-toxins, the testing of such drugs as ergot, etc."

Closing with an appeal for contribution and support, the letter is signed by Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; Dr. Richard P. Strong, professor at Harvard Medical School; Ernest H. Baynes, John C. Phillips, Dr. Townsend W. Thorndike, Tufts Medical School, and Edward Wigglesworth and Thomas Barbour of the Boston Society of Natural History. The committee, in its first statement, attributes a long list of "achievements" to vivisection, and takes exception to many of the citations of authority made by the anti-vivisectionists.

The vivisectionists seek to make capital of the alleged attempt of the anti-vivisectionists "to cripple the Red Cross," omitting mention of the fact that the issue was on the use of funds collected by the Red Cross for war uses entirely aside from vivisection. Julian Codman, vice-president of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, points this out, and calls attention to the fact that the "protest" was so widespread that the laymen in charge of the management of the Red Cross recognized its force and gave up the project."

Anti-Vivisection Reply
Asa P. French, president of the New England society, states the case of the anti-vivisectionists in answer to the statement of several members of the medical profession opposing the meeting of the Interstate Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection, and calling the people "misguided" and their activities "mischievous and misleading." Pointing to this evident wish to deny free speech and "assemblage because the subject involved does not square with medical precepts, Mr. French cites the attitude of leading laymen in public life in support of vivisection restriction in Massachusetts in 1902.

The ethical question is the same today as in 1902, Mr. Allen declares. He asserts that the anti-vivisectionists seek abolition only in so far as to prevent "those experiments which are performed without rendering the animal unconscious of pain; in other words, those which are performed either wantonly, cruelly or heedlessly, in such a way as to cause suffering." Anti-vivisectionists take exception to the statement that laboratories are free of entrance to all, and point to the opposition to a bill in New York State providing that free admission and investigation shall be guaranteed by law. The "lay" character of the new committee is also questioned, and the motive behind the avowed desire to "educate" the public on the "facts" of vivisection is felt to be decidedly medicated.

PERU TROOPS NOT ON BORDER, SAYS REPORT

LIMA, Peru—(By The Associated Press)—Dr. Alberto Salomon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, intimates that Peru will not accept the proposal of Chile for a plebiscite to determine the sovereignty of the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

News dispatches originating in La Paz, Bolivia, to the effect that Peru was sending troops to the southern frontier have been reproduced in the newspapers here, and were received with consternation by the public. These reports are declared to be absolutely false.

Dispatches from the south of the republic indicate that calmness prevails there.

HARVARD SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Announcement of the annual scholarship awards for Harvard College and the Harvard Engineering School shows 309 undergraduate winners, 234 of whom will receive financial aid varying from \$150 to \$600 apiece. The remaining 75 scholarships are honorary and without stipend.

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POSTAL BANKS IN ARGENTINA THRIVE

Tendency to Use Them Increasing Year by Year With Nearly Half Million Depositors Now, One-Half of Them Children

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Argentina is showing its capacity to save money in spite of the popular opinion to the contrary which is held abroad as a result of reckless spending by rich Argentine tourists. Not only is the postal savings bank continually increasing in popularity, but Argentina is also the biggest depositors in the Uruguayan postal savings bank in Montevideo and all the banks in Buenos Aires report immense increases in their savings deposits. As the accumulation of small savings has added much to the economic potentiality of France and other European countries, it is expected that a similar result will be seen in Argentina, since the tendency to save is increasing constantly year by year.

An interesting feature brought out by the last annual report of the Argentine postal savings bank is that one-fourth of the depositors are children under six years of age, who are thus being taught the benefit of saving their pennies. The report shows that at the end of last year there were 486,392 depositors in the postal savings bank and that 117,777 of them were less than six years old. The little savings book of the postal bank is rapidly replacing the old household bank in which small change was saved a while and then extracted and spent, the savers now having learned the secret of compound interest and what it adds to their deposits.

A subsequent report for October 31 of this year shows that on that date the postal bank had 464,577 accounts with total deposits of \$3,335,577 pesos, or an average of 63.20 pesos for each account. This is equivalent to \$26.33. Another interesting feature of the annual report is that 1183 of the depositors are property owners and persons of independent means who have placed funds in the bank for the interest earnable.

Of the total number of depositors, 420,501 are single and 66,091 married; 281,395 are men and boys, and 204,977 women and girls; 388,593 are Argentines and 97,800 foreigners. Nearly one-fourth of the depositors are students, their numbering 117,936; 25,108 are household servants; 28,697 laborers, 74,988 clerks, 9423 shopkeepers, 15,028 professional people, and 1650 men in the army and navy.

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NON-MANUAL LABOR IS NOW ORGANIZING

Comparative Disadvantage at Which "Intellectual Workers" Have Been Placed Results in Their Concerted Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—In recent years a movement has spread among intellectual or non-manual workers in various countries to organize for mutual protection and joint action. Results of the war, the growth of capitalism, the increasing power of trusts, and general economic pressure have adversely affected the position of large numbers of professional men and women all over the world, many of whom are now paid at a lower rate than certain classes of manual workers. National societies of intellectual workers are grouping themselves into federations, and steps are being taken to link these up into an international federation for the purpose of helping and protecting such workers as regards facilities for their work, the products of their work, and the conditions under which they work.

Great Britain now has its National Federation of Professional, Technical, Administrative, and Supervisory Workers, in which many "black coat" organizations are represented. In France the movement has made great headway. The review published by the International Labor Office states that some unions of intellectual workers who hold advanced views are affiliated to the General Confederation of Labor. Though not thus affiliated, the Union of Technical Workers collaborates on the Economic Council of Labor and proposes to act as a connecting link between the technical expert and the worker. The Societe des Compagnons de l'Intelligence aims to unite under the auspices of the Confederation of Intellectual Workers (founded last year), those workers who are not affiliated to any other association.

In Various Countries

In Italy the Confederation of Technical Experts in Industry of Lombardy is affiliated with the National Association of Engineers. In Germany technical workers are organized in an industrial association, "Arbeitsgemeinschaft," which acts in collaboration with the unions, though independently. In the United States professional engineers are organized in the Federated American Engineering Societies. In Belgium and Rumania the idea of a confederation of intellectual workers has taken shape. In Switzerland a committee has been formed on the initiative of the Society of Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, and the Swiss Federation of Intellectual Workers was founded by the delegates of nine societies. In Spain, Holland, and Poland political and religious difficulties have prevented the formation of similar organizations.

Progress is being made in the formation of an international federation of intellectual workers. The cooperation of the International Labor Office has been invited and is being freely given. The first International Congress of Intellectual Workers, held at Brussels last August, considered a draft constitution of an international federation, took steps to further the creation in each country of a central organization affiliated to it, and decided to enter into direct communication with the League of Nations and the International Labor Office. Asked to extend its patronage to a proposed international university and to subsidize the publication of recommendations and resolutions of international conferences, the Council of the League expressed its approval of the university and voted a subsidy of £1500 for the suggested publication.

Reports Submitted to League

The 1920 Congress of International Associations recommended the League to create an international organization for intellectual labor, similar to the international organizations already instituted for manual labor, economic interests, and so forth. It also suggested that the League should convene an international intellectual conference for the purpose of preparing the constitution and rules of such an organization. Introducing this scheme to the Assembly, Mr. Lafontaine said: "The League of Nations has created a privileged situation for manual labor (an annual credit of 7,000,000 gold francs); it is only just that it should grant its support to intellectual work."

The Secretariat of the League submitted two reports to the council. The first, after summarizing the activities of the Union of International Associations, spoke of its work as "a vast enterprise of international intellectual organization, characterized by the breadth of its conception and design," stated that it had proved its efficacy by the institutions which it had created, and declared that the union, its congresses and publications, and the International University form particularly effective instruments for the "diffusion of a broad spirit of understanding and world-wide cooperation."

The second report, the review states, emphasizes the importance of the international coordination of intellectual work, especially that of educational activities in the different countries. In connection with the development of the League of Nations, as follows: "The League of Nations cannot pursue any of its aims, either the general aims of cooperation as laid down in the Covenant or even the more precise aims assigned to it by certain provisions, such as the campaign against

the use of dangerous drugs and against the traffic in women and children, without at every moment, encouraging educational problems, and without being obliged to ask for active help from those engaged in education in all countries."

How Treaty May Apply

The report goes on to show that it would be premature to set up a technical organization actually under the League of Nations without preparing the ground by preliminary investigation, and ends by proposing the appointment of an advisory committee to examine international questions regarding intellectual cooperation and education. The committee will consist of a maximum number of 12 members, appointed by the council, and will submit a report on the organization to be established to the Assembly of the League of Nations to be held in 1922.

The International Labor Office offers to respond to all requests for information touching on questions intermediate between intellectual and industrial work. How far it can meet such requests remains to be seen. Under Article 23 of the Peace Treaty it is instructed "to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor" for all, and by Article 396 to collect and distribute information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor." It has yet to be decided how far the text of the Treaty can be applied to intellectual work.

SWIFT CHANGE FOR BETTER IN DANZIG

Relations Between the Poles and Natives of the "Free Port" Improve as Commerce Grows

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland.—The decision in the question of Upper Silesia has had already a beneficial influence in Polish finances. The value of the Polish mark has gone up considerably, not only in relation to the German mark, but also to foreign values generally. In consequence there is also to be noted a fall in prices both in manufactured articles and in a small degree in articles of food. In addition the proposals of the new Minister of Finance, Mr. Michalski, are undergoing lively discussion in Parliament and there seems every likelihood that a capital levy will be raised which should bring a large sum into the impoverished Polish Treasury.

As the production in Poland, in spite of unfavorable conditions, really shows astonishing results, as was proved by the eastern fairs which were recently held in Lwow (Lemberg), and as the reconstruction of the country is carried on with great intensity, there seems every reason to look with confidence toward the future of Poland. The dangers that loom on the horizon threaten principally from the east. Poland has, it is felt, given ample proof of her pacific desires, even perhaps erring on the side of excess in her conciliatory policy, for her attitude appears only to have emboldened the Bolshevik Government to greater provocation.

Soviet Wish Complied With

The recent compliance of the Polish Government in expelling a group of Russians under the leadership of one Sawinkow at the request of the Soviet Government has met with disapproval from Polish public opinion. It is true, as the Foreign Minister, Mr. Skirmunt, points out, the expulsion of Mr. Sawinkow and his companions cannot be interpreted as a violation of the right of asylum as would be the case had these persons been given up to Russia, but if foreign political organizations abuse the right of abode granted them, the government undoubtedly is justified in getting rid of them.

Nevertheless public opinion holds that although Poland's desires and policy are eminently peaceable, yet it is possible to exaggerate a conciliatory policy, and a firm attitude toward any Bolshevik overbearing and want of faith in keeping to the articles of the Riga treaty, would be, it is felt, a more effectual guarantee for peace than the present yielding tendency. It is for this reason that the present chargé d'affaires of Poland in Moscow, Tytus Filipowicz, has resigned his post.

Inquiries Follow Attempted Coup

In regard to Vilna, the elections to the Diet will express the will of the people concerning their national government. In East Galicia the inquiries following the attempt on the life of Marshal Pilsudski have led to the discovery of an extensive Russian conspiracy. Many arrests have been made, and the trial, when it takes place, will in all probability reveal facts of important political significance.

The convention between Poland and the free town of Danzig was signed in Warsaw apparently to mutual satisfaction. The conditions of this convention have been made known to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in former dispatches. Relations between the native population of Danzig and the Poles have decidedly improved of late, since the advantages pertaining to Danzig through trade and transit from Poland become always more evident.

THEATRICAL
NEW YORK

"GET TOGETHER"
AT THE HIPPODROME
Next Night 8:15
Best Seats

THE OVERLAND TO ST. GEORGE'S

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"If you take the stage coach, put a couple of mangoes in your pocket and brace your back, for it certainly is a tough old ride."

A Negro mammy selling fruit at one corner of Victoria Park did not discourage me in the least. I had driven around Bermuda in glistening rubber-tired surreys, comfortably upholstered



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

in velvets of green and blue, with seats well shaded from the tropical sun. I had sailed around the fair island reclining on stacks of air cushions while the turquoise water swirled over the gunwales of our sloop. Enough of luxury.

Promptly at 9:30 a. m. the old stage coach turned the corner near the park. Forewarned by the fruit woman, I ran into the middle of the road so that the driver would see me. "Hop in where you can," said Jackson, the Negro driver. "There are no reserved seats."

He was right; there were no seats of any kind. A space where I might have sat was occupied by a meal sack full of bread. In fact the coach was mostly filled with freight. Bags of grain, tin pails, brooms, bags of potatoes, a bunch of bananas and a mason's pail and trowel filled the seats on the side and standing space rightly belonging to the passengers. What space remained was occupied by a colored man and woman and a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A lattice gate shaded by two great coconut palms

white man with a parrot on each shoulder. I climbed into the front seat with Jackson with a ham and a strip of bacon between us.

To complete the load a bicycle was tied on each side of the coach. They flopped against the sides of the vehicle as we rattled along, but the passengers did not complain.

"You've got a big load today," I ventured.

"Yes, I will have when I get a few more passengers," replied Jackson.

"But where will you put them?"

"They'll stand up between the seats. The natives don't object. Besides I can tie that small bunch of bananas on the wagon tongue." What agreeable horses thought I.

The sun beat down upon our backs. Jackson lowered a roll of canvas to shield us from the sun. We took the north shore, 12 miles straight away over probably one of the finest military roads in the world. To our left was the great sweep of the ocean,

streaked and patched with greens and blues from the clouds above.

To our right little white coral houses glistened among groves of cedars. What perfume from the cedars! It permeated the whole island—a sweet, pungent odor that one carried away long after the ship had left St. David's lighthouse.

Now we were abreast of a great banana plantation. Jackson blew his whistle twice as we approached a lattice gate shaded by great coconut palms two rows deep that also encircled an old mansion. Near the gate a group of oleander trees flung their gorgeous petals to the sun. A Negro

plumped my straw hat down over my nose several times I begged Mr. Jack and Mr. Jill and the officer go with me into the front seat, which had a cushion at least, with Mr. Jackson.

As we swung into the great causeway that leads to St. George's the hum of a seething million grasshoppers faded away in the distance. A refreshing breeze came down from the north and swept out across Castle Harbor.

Entering St. George's one is struck with the distinct perfume of its gardens, rare old gardens of bougainvilleas and corollas.

We paid Jackson two shillings and sixpence each and bid him good day in front of old St. Peter's Church. On the balcony of a nearby café we looked down upon the steps of this severely plain structure, and I thought of all the loyal feet that had trod those steps since the days of King William III. Not excepting the Loyalist William Browne from Salem, Massachusetts, who loved the church dearly.

Here, in the oldest town in England's colonial possessions, we were enjoying a bowl of bread and milk and Mr. Jack and Mr. Jill their bowl too—of ginger ale.

"Lots of style out, I suppose."

"Oh, yes, we certainly do love our Governor."

"Go along, go along," cried one of the parrots.

"Who's that person?" the woman inquired.

"Just a restless passenger," replied Jackson. As we pulled away the woman cried, "I say, Mr. Jackson, you'll be carrying goats next."

Now driving the coach was a small part of Jackson's work. He executed orders to buy groceries, cloth, and shoes. He received and delivered laundry. No order was too small, be it a thimble or a paper of needles. He could pick out just the right size shoe for the children, the right size hat for the father, and the right size house dress for the mother.

Women met him with their hands wet from the wash tub, white from the flour barrel, and black from the sweet potato patch. He carried a little flat cloth bag about six inches square by a cord that circled his neck. Jackson would pay the assessor or the minister. It was all in the day's work.

Near a great hill covered with goats we stopped to let off a passenger. I climbed into the rear of the coach to observe the parrots who had been loquacious during the whole journey. The owner of the birds was very cordial. He was a young officer on one of the great ships on his way to South America.

"I'm fond of my Jack and Jill; have carried them about all over the world," he remarked.

"Ginger ale, ginger ale," squawked the parrot on his right shoulder.

"All right, Jack, we'll have some soon," replied the officer.

"I want to go home, I want to go home," shrieked Jill.

The Negro woman opposite gave a shout. "That's him, that's him!"

And then she opened fire on the young officer.

"Didn't you have that bird to the moving picture show in Hamilton last night?"

The officer nodded his head.

"And didn't my Sammy come out to sing a solo, and when he got through, 'That bird just yell 'I want to go home! I want to go home!' I know he's only a bird but it didn't sound very polite just at that time."

"I'm sorry, madam, I will apologize for Jack and Jill," he replied courteously.

After the woman had alighted from the coach the officer told me that the inappropriate remark of Mr. Jill's had thrown the audience into a gale of laughter, much to his own distress and much to the bewilderment of the singer.

The coach was growing uncomfortable. The hard seat, the iron-tired wheels—perhaps after all the automobile manufacturers knew what comfort was. Willingly I would have gone back to the little Surrey.

After the canvas side curtain had

plumped my straw hat down over my nose several times I begged Mr. Jack and Mr. Jill and the officer go with me into the front seat, which had a cushion at least, with Mr. Jackson.

As we swung into the great causeway that leads to St. George's the hum of a seething million grasshoppers faded away in the distance. A refreshing breeze came down from the north and swept out across Castle Harbor.

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Here, in the oldest town in England's colonial possessions, we were enjoying a bowl of bread and milk and Mr. Jack and Mr. Jill their bowl too—of ginger ale.

NORWEGIAN-RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Norwegian commercial treaty with Russia which was signed recently by the Norwegian Government is not unlike the English-Russian treaty, admitting commercial delegations of either of the two countries into the other country, the members of which shall obtain the same privileges as the official representatives of other countries. It is their duty to abstain from political propaganda or intermingling in the home affairs of the other country.

The new treaty provides that the postal and telegraphic connection between the two countries shall be reopened, shipping trade in the harbors of the other country is to be admitted and property real and personal will be reciprocally protected. The treaty does not prejudice any claim for compensation or restoration, which one country or its citizens may have in the other country. Finally, the treaty may be withdrawn at six months' notice.

The treaty has produced much discontent in many quarters. The Norwegian Industrial League and Bank Federation has entered a strict protest against its acknowledgment, especially because the treaty does not contain anything about compensation for the Norwegian properties confiscated in Russia, representing a value of 250,000,000 Norwegian kroner.

This property must be looked upon as absolutely lost, if the treaty is ratified. Further on, it is pointed out that the foreign trade of Russia is monopolized by the government; while in Norway it is free; the consequence is that the private Norwegian traders, men always will be the smaller party when the question is to maintain the privileges. As the treaty does not secure the maintenance of the proper claims of Norway on the equality of the parties.

The treaty was recently ratified in Moscow, and then it was deliberated upon in the Norwegian Parliament. The reporter of the constitutional committee pointed out that the government has made great admissions, while Norway has not obtained a single advantage. The minority of the committee was not in favor of ratification. "The treaty was acknowledged by the Norwegian Parliament, by 69 votes against 47 votes."



PROBLEM OF CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The decisions of the Secretary of State and of the Government of India in regard to the pay of the Indian services have just been promulgated. The civil police, forestry, educational, and other branches of the government have been memorializing the authorities for two years. The decision of the government has been greeted with disapproval. All these services draw a certain monthly allowance known as overseas pay as compensation for their services in India away from their homes.

The scales of their allowance have been somewhat increased, but even now the inequalities between one officer and another and one branch of the service and another are as marked as ever, and the government has definitely refused to contemplate any general readjustment of the scales of pay for the imperial services, on the ground that it had been fully discussed after the conclusion of the war.

"The revised rates as finally announced were designed to secure a reasonable wage to every officer of every department in every year of his service. The Government of India is aware that there was a further rise in the cost of living after the revision was announced and that prices have not returned to the level which then prevailed, but they regret that the financial circumstances of the country make it impossible for them to contemplate any further general readjustment, and they desire to announce their definite decision that they are not prepared to take any steps in this direction." The huge cost of remittance home to maintain, for instance, one's children at school, on account of the lowness of exchange, is deplored, but left at that, though in a very few cases officers are still permitted to draw exchange compensation allowance.

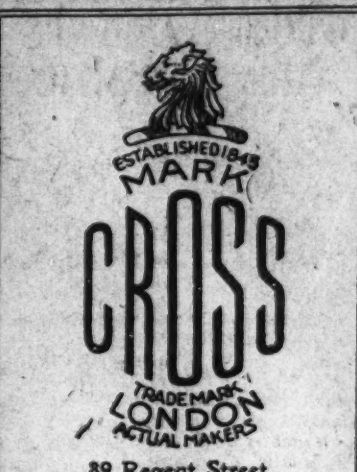
This matter of the pay and prospects of the Indian civil service has been referred to on various occasions, because it is the Indian civil service which has raised India to the position where it may soon be capable of undertaking self-government, and a strong British element is still essential.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN WORLD OF TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

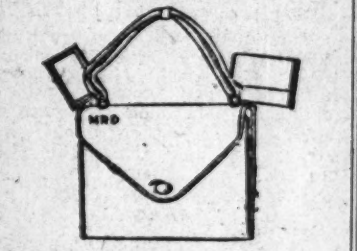
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Maxim Litvinoff, interviewed here by a representative of the "Social Demokrat," said there were no political motives behind the Soviets' commercial relations with other countries, but admitted that such motives were suspected and made negotiations difficult to conduct. Neither the Russian Government, Mr. Litvinoff stated, nor its commercial and political representatives abroad had anything to do with the Third Internationale.

With regard to the decisions of the Brussels Conference, Mr. Litvinoff declared that neither England nor France intended to render any real help to Russia. The condition was made at Brussels that Russia should recognize her old debts, and this at a time when England officially and France semi-officially had been informed by the Soviets that Russia was ready to acknowledge her obligations, but that it was not a question of paying her debts but of finding the means to do so. This could only be arranged by negotiations and not by resolutions passed at Brussels, Mr. Litvinoff declared.



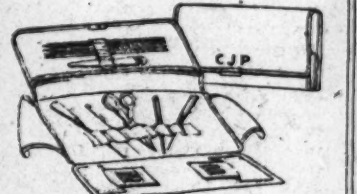
89 Regent Street
For the Convenience of Americans in London, Purchases May be Charged to Home Accounts.

When CROSS Creations are imitated the result is a weak dilution. One might as well try to transplant a London fog.



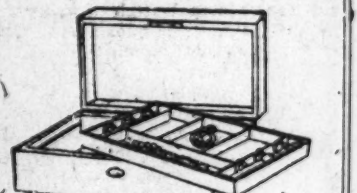
Cross Tailored envelope bag. Lined with colored silk. Fitted with mirror and purse, pockets for letters, etc. Gilt medallion. Size 6 1/2 x 5 inches. In black leather \$6.00
In colors \$6.50

Gold plated block letters, 53¢ each letter.



Sewing Case. A handy and compact case, folding design, fitted with 3 metal bodkins, 4 knitting needles, pearl handle stiletto and crochet hook, 1 pair scissors and 2 packages of needles. Pocket inside lid. Genuine colored pebble morocco leather, silk lining. Size 6 1/2 x 4 inches closed \$8.50

Tax 43c.
Initials stamped on case, 50c.



Cross jewel box for women. This spacious box is made with a removable tray (for rings, etc.), allowing ample space underneath for large pieces of jewelry. Lock and key. Size 9-inch. Morocco leather \$10.00



Cross Boston bag. Various leathers and designs. Sizes 13, 15, 17 inches, from \$7.50 to \$30.05.
Initials stamped without charge.



Serving wagons of mahogany of various styles from \$39.50
Mahogany and crystal serving trays from \$7.50
Mahogany articles, vases, porcelain sets and many other Gift Articles displayed on Our Second Floor.

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Between Temple Pl. and West St.
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Dealers Throughout the World

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Established 1840
MAHOGANY CANDLESTICKS, with ring top; substantial as well as attractive. Each 95c
Polychrome Candlesticks—Complete with candles. Each \$2.50
FURNITURE GIFT SHOP, 3D FLOOR—HOVEY'S

SCHOOL SHOES

There are two very good reasons why Coward Children's Shoes are preferred by careful parents.

1. Coward Shoes permit the normal growth of the foot, including the natural bony structure.
2. Coward Shoes are built to withstand the hard wear that children are bound to put on them.

Supplementary reasons are found in the always trim appearance and in the exceptionally reasonable price. Your children should be wearing Coward Children's Shoes.

Sold Nowhere Else
James S. Coward
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(Near Warren St.)

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RICH AND LEE-A-VER
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San Francisco
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San Jose

STIRRING APPEAL TO MOZAMBIQUE

South African Premier, in Speech
at Pretoria, Makes a Plea
for Closer Relations With
the Union Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office.
PRETORIA, Transvaal — General
Smuts made a reference to the Mozam-
bique convention in his speech at a
banquet given by the local Chamber
of Commerce to the members of the
Associated Chambers of Commerce re-
cently. He said they welcomed the
commercial delegates present from
Mozambique. They knew that in com-
mon with the rest of South Africa,
Mozambique had passed through
anxious and difficult times. Not only
had she her share of the general de-
pression, but she had an acute cur-
rency question, from which they had
been saved in the Union. The sym-
pathy of the Union went out to the
province. Their attitude to their Por-
tuguese neighbors had been one of true
friendship for many long years, and
benevolence for them in the trials they
had to face.

They recognized that there was a
close community of interest between
them and Mozambique. The Transvaal
could not reach her true destiny with-
out the closest cooperation with
Mozambique. Their position was such,
their resources were such, that it was
only by outlets on the Indian Ocean
they could find a definite solution of
their troubles. They recognized in
Lourenço Marques an outlet for them
in the future.

Their whole wish in the Union was
that they might be brought closer to-
gether with Mozambique, to be helpful
to each other, and in that way to help
on the great industrial destiny before
their country. One did not always get
an opportunity of speaking on that
particular subject. They knew that
in a formal sense the relations be-
tween the Union and Mozambique had
been guided by the Mozambique con-
vention. The government of Mozam-
bique had notified the Union that the
instrument was out of date, and that
the circumstances had so largely al-
tered in the past 12 years that the
time had come for revision, and the
distinguished and able High Commis-
sioner of Mozambique had asked the
Union Government for a conference to
discuss the question and revise it.
The Union Government agreed that
circumstances had altered very largely,
that in the last 12 years enormous
progress had been made in South
Africa, and that the time had come
when a radical revision of that in-
strument which had bound the country,
must be undertaken.

Natal's Sugar Export

For one thing the whole railway
position had altered. Twelve years
ago the principal anxiety was not the
import duty. The question of import
traffic was small compared with the
question of export traffic. In that
respect a complete change had come
over the scene. Twelve years ago
they were deeply solicitous for the
native supply for the gold mines.
That position was altered. Other
factors had changed, and they need
not be so deeply solicitous.
Among other changes let them take
the sugar position. Natal, from being
unable to supply the Union, today not
only supplied the Union but exported
sugar on a fairly large scale from the
Union, and at the same time a big
sugar industry was developing in
Mozambique, next door. These and
other factors showed a complete
change, and so like the High Commis-
sioner for Mozambique the Union wel-
comes a revision of the situation.

Let him say a word more in regard
to the Mozambique Convention. State-
ments had appeared from time to time
that the Union had not kept its part
of the bargain—that it had not ful-
filled its obligations under the agree-
ment. These statements were serious,
and had been taken seriously, be-
cause they had a prejudicial effect and
created a sense of grievance and
wrong which irritated the feeling be-
tween the countries and did not make
for smooth working.

He was not going into all these
charges. The time would come when
they would have a conference, when
all these matters would be reviewed,
and when that was done it would be
proved that there had been a depart-
ure from the convention it had been,
as a general rule, in favor of the
Province of Mozambique.

There had been departures, but they

had been in a sense helpful and favor-
able to Mozambique and beyond what
the Union had to do under the con-
vention. He did not want to cover
the ground fully, but took that in-
stance to show that the Union had
been most anxiously trying to dis-
charge its duties, even where they had
been told they had failed.

Railway Traffic

Take the question of railway traffic.
The Mozambique Convention stipu-
lated that of import traffic to the
competitive area of the Transvaal,
Delagoa Bay should get not less than
50 and not more than 55 per cent, and
one of the principal charges which had
been made against them was that
they had not kept that part of the
agreement, and that Delagoa Bay had
not had its share of the traffic. He
would give them a few figures to
show the facts. The agreement was
made in 1909, and in that year Dela-
goa's share of the import traffic was
66 per cent, while the maximum under
the agreement was 55 per cent. In
1910 Delagoa Bay again got 66 per
cent. In 1911 the figure was 60 per
cent, and in 1913 something over 57
per cent, so that in all these years
before the war the share of the traffic
which Delagoa Bay got was in excess
and in some years far in excess of
the amount stipulated. Then came the
war, when the traffic via Delagoa Bay
fell, but for reasons entirely beyond
the control of the Union. No change
in railway rates could have possibly
sent to Delagoa Bay ships that would
not go there. After the war was over,
resolute efforts were made by the
Union to develop the traffic to Dela-
goa Bay, and in 1919 it was 33 per
cent, in 1920 37 per cent, and in the
first six months of 1921 it had risen
to 40 per cent. The figures for July
of this year showed that the traffic was
over 50 per cent, and so it would be
seen that it was only during the ab-
normal war period that the Union had
failed to send the full quota, and
during the years that it was within
their power to do so they gave to
Delagoa Bay all the traffic that it was
entitled to.

A striking thing was that in the
whole period of the 12 years the aver-
age figure for Delagoa Bay was with-
in a small decimal point of its quota
of 50 per cent of the traffic. What-
ever the faults of the Union had been
it had tried to fulfill its obligations
under the treaty when the opportunity
came, and he hoped the charges made
against the Union would be found to
be groundless. They had acted in the
spirit that Delagoa Bay was so
closely associated with the Union that
what was Delagoa Bay's interests
were also the interests of the Union,
and in that spirit he hoped they would
continue.

He hoped that they would march
forward together to that greater
destiny which was before South Af-
rica, and that more and more they
would look upon themselves not as two
different countries but as one un-
divided country, with the same in-
terests in the world.

UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALASIAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office.

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Amer-
ica has been fortunate in its trade
representatives in Australia, and the
welcome received by J. W. Sanger, the
new United States Trade Commis-
sioner, was in some measure a tribute
also to the appreciation by his pre-
decessor, A. W. Ferrin. Mr. Sanger
comes to the Commonwealth with a
record of service in the West Indies,
South America, Japan, China, and the
Philippines.

The new commissioner will make a
general survey of the trade fields in
the Commonwealth and New Zealand
and will assist American merchants
in buying and selling. He intends to
promote trade both ways, consider-
ing it unwise for his countrymen to
look only in the direction of export-
ing.
"If the Australian manufacturers
are producing goods which are wanted
in America," says Mr. Sanger, "I shall
immediately notify American mer-
chants. One of the great wastes in
business is the making of futile ef-
forts to secure trade where no trade
is available, and it means everything
to the buyer if up-to-date and reliable
reports of overseas trade are available
to guide him in his dealings. That is
why America has 25 trade commis-
sioners and commercial attachés per-
manently engaged in the great cities
of the world. The Australian office,
opened in Melbourne 12 years ago,
was one of the first to be established."

INCIDENT OF THE TURCO-GREEK WAR

Action by the United States Gov-
ernment, Following Interfer-
ence With a Mail-Carrying
Ship, Has Its Desired Effect

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey — An
important condition for the regular
and necessary provisioning of Mustapha
Kemal Pasha's army in Anatolia
with rations and war matériel is that
the oversea connection should not be
interrupted. Until lately there ap-
peared to be no danger of this.
Through Adana, on the Cilician
coast, the connection still remains
undisturbed, the Italians taking care
of this. In the Black Sea, the cruis-
ing of one or two Greek warships did
not really give any hindrance, for
ships from the Russian fleet, lent by
the Moscow Government to the Tur-
kish Nationalists, were sufficient to
neutralize the efforts of the Greek
cruisers.

The Greeks, notwithstanding re-
peated warnings that they were to
respect the political neutrality of the
straits and the bordering territory—
and in consequence were forbidden to
make use of the same as an operation
basis some little time ago—brought
about 20 transport ships through the
straits into the Black Sea evidently
with the intention of effecting a land-
ing somewhere on the Anatolian
coast, and also to control the naviga-
tion in the Black Sea.

Southern Coast Dangerous
As to their plan of landing, the
Kemalist headquarters did not make
itself at all uneasy on this account.
In the first place, the southern coast
of the Black Sea is not at all con-
venient, but on the contrary even very
dangerous for such operation; and
then, the march to and through the
interior, across and over the almost
impassable mountain chains, which
run close by and parallel with the
coast, in a region where the popula-
tion is extremely antagonistic toward
the Greek and all things Grecian,
would be a risky thing to do.

Prevention of navigation in the
Black Sea would give the Nationalists
cause for real uneasiness, especially
if the Allies simply looked on and
raised no protest. The energetic in-
terference of the United States Gov-
ernment, and the severe lesson which
the Americans have taught the Greeks
have again brought them—at least
for the time being—within authorized
bounds and at the same time given
the Allies a lesson with regard to
the respect due to a proclaimed strict
neutrality.

Greeks Acted Despite Protest

It will be recalled that some little
time ago Greek patrol boats held up
the large 12,000-ton ship Gul-Djemal
(formerly the Kaiser Friedrich) of the
Turkish Government Steamship Com-
pany, at present chartered under the
American flag and running from Bar-
toun to Constantinople, which was on
its way to New York. In spite of the
captain's protest the Greeks proceeded
to examine both passengers and cargo,
all passengers with Turkish papers be-
ing taken prisoners and a large part
of the cargo declared contraband.

In order to unload the latter the ship
was brought to Midia, on the coast of
Thrace, of which the Greeks had then
taken possession. When the rear
admiral commanding the American
squadron in Constantinople waters was
informed of this, authorized by Wash-
ington, he sent a torpedo boat to Midia
with orders to fetch away the Gul-

Djemal, if necessary, by force. The
Greeks, however, did not let things go
so far; they gave up the ship, and,
after some hesitation, the imprisoned
passengers as well.

Immediately, however, a claim was
put in by the freighting company for
\$180,000 damages, and the American
Post Office Administration put in an-
other of \$120,000, for delay occasioned
to the mail boat by the Greeks. When
the Greek High Commissioner at Con-
stantinople would take no notice of
these demands, the American High
Commissioner gave orders that no ship

flying the Greek flag would be allowed
to pass the Bosphorus until the \$300,-
000 were properly paid. Within 48
hours the payment was made.

The Americans have now left one of
their warships in the Black Sea to
keep a continual look-out on the ac-
tions of the Greeks; and, chiefly owing
to the rivalry which exists between
the Allies and the associate powers
that any one of them should not come
to the fore more than another, the
three allies could hardly remain in-
different. Accordingly the French and
Italians, and finally the British, have

decided to do the same. Thus watched,
it will be almost impossible for the
Greeks seriously to hinder navigation
in the Black Sea and prevent ships
from reaching Turkish ports.

CRUISER CONCORD LAUNCHED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania —
The light cruiser Concord, one of 10
of this type vessel being built by the
government, was launched at Cramps
shipyard recently. The cruiser was
sponsored by Miss Helen Bagley But-
trick of Concord, Massachusetts, after
which place the ship was named.

MR. HOOVER COMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Boston, Massachusetts—Commenda-
tion of Herbert Hoover, Secretary
of Commerce, for the establishment of
the division of shoes and leather of
the United States Bureau of Foreign
and Domestic Commerce, and protest
against the levy of a duty on hides as
provided in the pending tariff bill,
were the subjects of two resolutions
adopted at the annual meeting of the
New England Shoe Wholesalers Asso-
ciation.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

For Monday

A Selected Group of Women's Silk Blouses

(including over blouses of georgette
and crepe de Chine) just taken from
the regular stock, will be

specially reduced to

\$6.90 each

In every instance this represents a
very large concession from the former
price.

(Sale on the Third Floor)

Beginning Monday

Another Sale of

Women's Philippine Lingerie

(hand-made and hand-embroidered)
offering exceptional values at these

extremely low prices

Nightrobes,	1.75 & 2.45
Chemises,	2.25, 2.45
Drawers,	1.75, 2.45
Envelopes,	1.75 & 2.65
Petticoats,	.95c., 2.45

Also

A considerable number of Imported
Undergarments (both French and
Philippine), comprising Nightrobes,
Chemises, Combinations, Drawers and
Petticoats; which have been marked,
because of incomplete size ranges, at

greatly reduced prices

(Imported Lingerie Dept., Second Floor)

Gift Bonds

to simplify holiday shopping, may
be obtained in the Store

For Monday

A Pre-Holiday Sale of Men's and Women's New Silk Umbrellas

at very special prices

Women's Silk Umbrellas, of un-
usually fine-quality silk, in black and
the most desirable colors; with
handles in many smart mountings,
including bakelite and sterling silver

special at \$7.50

Silk Umbrellas for men and women;
the men's umbrellas of black silk,
with crook handles of various woods;
the women's umbrellas of black or
colored silk, mounted in club style,
with wrist-loop handle.

special at \$4.85

War Revenue tax additional

(Sale on the First Floor)

New Fabrics

for the

Winter Resort Season

The Winter season, when one is look-
ing Southward, is emphatically a sea-
son of joyous effects—sartorially, at
least. Therefore it is quite in order
that many of the new fabrics destined
for Southern wear present color tones
that are as vivid as the plumage of a
tropical bird.

There are white woollens too, in a
great diversity of attractive weaves;
and lovely, natural-tone camel's-hair
cloths, that will develop into the most
practical and charming travel and
sports clothes imaginable. And be-
sides these, there are wool suitings
and "frockings" in endless variety, as
well as smart coatings for every
possible need

(First Floor)

High-cost Fur Garments

from this season's stock, are now being offered

at tremendous reductions from former prices

(Third Floor; Madison Avenue section)

HERE'S JUST WHAT YOU'VE WANTED FOR YEARS

Beautiful 35-acre gentleman's estate at lovely Hudson, Mass. One hour
by train or auto from Boston. Twelve-room house, modernly equipped
with Delco lighting system, open plumbing and running water from
deep well.

The location is one of the highest and pleasantest in the State. A
beautiful pine grove and strip of woodland stand on a high knoll on the
property, with a superb view. Farm buildings include two-story and
basement barn, creamery with refrigerator, and two-car garage.

Just think of it, \$1200 was realized from apples alone last year. There is
an orchard of 200 trees of Macintosh, Reds, besides five varieties of
pears, cherries and grapes. Also a superb vegetable garden. Exquisite
rose garden. Beautiful latticed arborway, nearly 100 feet long, leads
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LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY JOHN SIDNEY BRAITHWAITE, M.A., C.S.B.

John Sidney Braithwaite, M.A., C.S.B., of London, England, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, on Friday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts. In the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by John Randall Dunn, First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Friends: It is my privilege to welcome you to-night to a lecture by a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church. The speaker of the evening will address us on the subject, "Christian Science: The Key to Self-Government." He comes to us from London, England, and in welcoming one of our British brethren to The Mother Church it seems fitting that we should recall Mrs. Eddy's stirring lines written many years ago:

Brave Britain, bless America!
Write your battle-plan,
Victorious, all who live it—
The love for God and man.

It is now my pleasure to introduce to you John Sidney Braithwaite, M.A., C.S.B.

Mr. Braithwaite said in his lecture:

The Lecture

Whenever any form of religious teaching claims our attention it is clear that we ought to be ready with some kind of test—a mental touchstone—that we can apply to it to see how much truth it really contains. There are some words of an eighteenth century writer which seem to supply the needed requirement. He says, "That is the truest doctrine which has a tendency to make thee live in the best and wisest manner." Christian Science nevertheless proposes a further test, for it says that if such doctrine is based on the teachings of Christ Jesus, then it should be found to confer in addition the best health. It is just because Christian Science has helped so many people to a better and wiser manner of life, besides healing them of physical ailments and keeping them well, that so much interest has been aroused in it.

The essential sanity and health and optimism which permeate Christian Science are helping to lighten human thought, and to supply the moral qualities that are needed to hold it steadfast in the midst of present storms and beating waves.

Need of the Hour

It is surely correct to say that the great need of this hour is for more constructive thinking. There is plenty of the destructive variety about. What seems to be needed is that kind of mental activity that has love for God and man as its impelling motive.

The first step in any such constructive thinking as this must unquestionably be individual self-government, and Christian Science is the key to self-government as I expect to show in this lecture. Until one has learned how to govern himself, how can one be ready, to take his part in the government of the people? Is it not clear that a nation or a movement will be safe when self-government is the first concern of the individuals composing it? The Bible says, "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."

Mary Baker Eddy

Just as a book that has stood the test of time will often have by way of preface a short biographical note about the author, so it will not perhaps be out of place for me to begin with a word about the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy.

What is the place that she occupies in the unfolding of Christianity to mankind? Can she be compared to other great religious teachers and reformers such as Luther, Calvin, Wesley or George Fox?

Well, there is this great difference between her work and theirs, that while each one of these men had his distinct message to the age in which he lived, and each one had a certain genius for organization, not one ever claimed the full measure of the Master's promise. It seems that they did not see far enough to associate his teaching with the word Science, neither did they dare to advocate physical healing as an essential part of the Master's instructions to his disciples throughout all time. They did not know how to do so, and, in some instances where healing occurred, they even feared lest it should result in a darkening of their message, through a building up of their own personality, in place of the Christ. And, mind you, they were not very wide of the mark in estimating this danger, but Mrs. Eddy saw it, too, and faced it. She fearlessly insisted on healing as an essential feature of Christianity, but she also saw that nothing but strict adherence to the truth could qualify for this demonstration.

Mrs. Eddy brought to Christianity that which it had hitherto lacked—the Science of its teaching. Nothing could be added to the spirit of the Master's teaching, but the age was demanding its scientific and systematic explanation. Mrs. Eddy supplied both. Her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is the textbook of Christian Science, and her Church Manual provides the rules by which this healing system becomes an integral feature of the Church of Christ. These two books never can be separated nor superseded.

The story of Mrs. Eddy's own healing, which was occasioned by a sudden flash of illumination thrown on a passage of Scripture, has been so often told that I will not repeat it now, but it is perhaps not so generally known that it was a regular physician who urged her to embody her discovery in a book and thus give to the world her

curative system of divine metaphysics. He had good reason for doing so, for he had seen her heal pneumonia instantaneously, when he himself had declared that the patient could not live.

One might dwell at considerable length on Mrs. Eddy's deeply spiritual nature, her unselfed and statesmanlike leadership of the Christian Science movement, her far-seeing wisdom, her loving warning, her stern rebuke, and her gentle entreaty, but I think that the world today is more willing to concede these things than it formerly was and to give her her rightful place, and so I will proceed to deal with some aspects of her discovery.

Back to the Bible

Perhaps the most important thing that Christian Science does for the real truth-seeker is that it gives him back his Bible. So many people have let their Bibles go in exchange for the more speculative and uninspired writings of would-be leaders of thought. They have wandered far into theories about health, human nature, death and the hereafter, in many a case only to return by the same door they went in, saying as old Omar said:

There was the door to which I found no key,
There was the veil through which I might not see.

And just as we may hear nowadays the call of "back to the land," reminding men of the essentials of existence, lost sight of in the rush and speculation of the city, so in Christian Science the cry is "back to the Bible." There you will find the door you seek to open, and here in Christian Science is the key to it. The very first of the tenets of Christian Science is "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal life."

Textbook as Key

The key which the Christian Science textbook supplies to the Bible brings to the one who is reading it a power of discernment hitherto unsuspected, so that he finds himself being released from those traditional interpretations that have neither Science nor common sense to support them and learning to think clearly, connectedly, first on the Scriptures themselves, and then on every phase of human experience.

One might illustrate the change that this key makes in one's thoughts about the Bible in this way:—Suppose that some one were to take you into a large room filled with furniture, books, pictures and other curios, but so dimly lighted that you could barely distinguish the various objects and certainly could make nothing of them, and then he should begin to tell you of their great interest and priceless value. You might say to him, "All that you say about these things may be perfectly true, but it hardly interests me because I can't see them in this dim light."

But if the light were turned up it would all be quite different. You could see the things then, study them and form your own estimate of them.

That is what the Christian Science textbook does for the Bible. It turns up the light, so that one may read and understand passages that before seemed meaningless.

Health and Self-Government

It is through this very study of the Bible in conjunction with the Christian Science key that one finds a new health, and a truer sense of what health really means. And also one begins to learn something about self-government, and self-government brings with it a sense of authority, the authority which comes of right thinking. It was of this kind of authority, as illustrated in the life of the Master, that it was written on one occasion that the spectators were "amazed," and questioned among themselves, saying, "What thing is this? What new doctrine is this? For with authority commandeth he even the unclean spirits and they do obey him."

God

Christian Science explains to us that in the life of Christ Jesus, the Mind that created the universe, and keeps it going, was become articulate in human experience, so that all false belief and materialism, knowing its hour was come, literally quailed before him. The divine Principle which holds all things in its orderly grasp was expressing itself in the thoughts and acts of one man. And Christian Science reveals to us that this same Mind, Principle, which found such clear expression in Jesus, must inevitably be here also with us today, only waiting for us to give it expression as he did to prove its divine origin, and the unreality of all that seems opposed to it.

Consider what this really means—not that we are any longer to think of God as a man who has been here on earth and left it again for an indefinite period, not that He is a gigantic personality living at an immense distance from His creation, nor again that He is a vast abstraction impossible to understand, but that He is divine Mind, or Principle, eternally unchangeable, present everywhere and all the time, the source and origin of all true law—only waiting to be understood to be found good, and applicable to the smallest detail of human experience, even to the fall of a sparrow, as Jesus put it.

In providing a new set of terms to denote God—Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love—Christian Science is not asking you to accept those words as though they contained in themselves some magical property. The value of these terms is that they bring to the material thought an intelligible idea of God which enables it to reach up and gain some spiritual light, where before all was darkness.

And in this process of lifting up the thought from the limited and material point of view to the purely spiritual, one may find harmony, peace and healing, for it is the prayer of faith in

Christian Science. We can then see that we do not need another human being, whether in the guise of priest or doctor, to take care of our spiritual or physical welfare for us. Indeed, they cannot do so. We must work out our own salvation.

Some Reminiscences

The first time I heard of Christian Science was some twenty years ago, when someone told me about the Christian Scientists as a new and strange sect of people that had started in the United States of America. I do not remember all the things he told me about them, but they were made to appear as wild optimists who worshipped Mrs. Eddy, who, when things were going wrong, looked the other way and declared they were all right; that they said that it was hot when it was cold and cold when it was hot; that it was not necessary to wash, and so forth, all of which was intended to present them in the light of a good joke. Some of you will have heard the same sort of statements, no doubt. It is quite likely that I smiled on hearing this, but I do remember also questioning the whole story in my thought. I said to myself, "Probably that is not at all correct, and if it should happen that there are some people who are taking a stand against the mesmeristic suggestions of the material senses, and from this standpoint, in the name of Christ, healing the sick, it is not at all unlikely that they have got hold of something approaching the truth, and I should like to hear more about it."

It was some three years later that an opportunity occurred for me to know more about Christian Science, when a friend kindly lent me a copy of the textbook. I had hardly commenced to study it before I saw that what had previously been told me on the subject was a mere caricature of the true statement of the case. I saw, too, that with this book and the Bible in his hands a man would not only be his own parson and his own doctor, but that he would, in fact, be far better able to look after his own spiritual and physical welfare than anyone else could possibly do for him. And all my subsequent experience has confirmed this view.

Source of Human Falsities

That Christian Science does take an unusual stand on the subject of the five material senses is not disputed, and I hope to make it very clear what the Christian Science position on this point really is. One might cite numerous passages from the Christian Science textbook by way of elucidation, but let one short one suffice. Mrs. Eddy writes in *Science and Health* (p. 489): "The corporeal senses are the only source of evil or error." I submit that this is a very profound statement, and when I use the word profound, I mean that it simplifies things for us enormously, because a really profound statement does always simplify.

Consider for a moment what an advantage it is to us to know the source of evil. Suppose we are sitting at home and we begin to get a smell of something burning about the premises, we don't just sit there and talk about the destructive nature of fire and all the horrors we can think of, but we go in search of the source of the smoke and promptly put it out. And it is the same with evil. If we are going to think and talk of evil as though it were some diabolical intelligence—some inescapable law—with which we can never expect to cope, our case seems hopeless; but if its source is traceable to the corporeal senses we know we can cope with them, if we care to take the trouble. "I keep under my body," wrote St. Paul, "and bring it into subjection," and when he said that one must seem that he saw that one must subordinate the evidence of the senses in order to gain the facts regarding Life, Truth, and Love, and he saw that every Christian would have to learn this lesson sooner or later. The fact is, that until we have learned in some measure to subordinate the evidence of the senses, we have not advanced far in the direction of controlling our thoughts rightly, because this evidence, being admittedly delusive, by accepting it unreservedly we become subject to its delusions. And let it be added that we frequently adopt other people's delusions in addition to our own.

Exposing a Fallacy

I can illustrate this last point in a very simple way. There used to be on a large house in London an effigy of a stone lion. It was in a walking position, with its tail extended horizontally. One day a man was observed in the street gazing up at this lion in a very excited way, and naturally, it was not long before a crowd had gathered round him. He announced to these people that he had seen the tail of this stone lion waving slowly to and fro. Of course, they all began to stare too, and it was not long before a number of them declared that they could see it waving too.

Now there's a very simple case of some one getting a notion based on an illusion of the senses, and then a number of other people catching it from him, just because they don't know enough to protect their own thinking with the truth.

It seems very important in these days that we should know how to do our own thinking, and do it honestly and fearlessly from the standpoint of the truth, for otherwise we are sure to be found adopting other people's notions, many of which are far from helpful. You can see this, particularly in times of panic or epidemic, when thought passes from one to another and the unprotected thought becomes quickly submerged.

You see it, too, when you get a man preaching lawlessness or hate to the community. He is in the position of the man who supposed he saw the stone lion waving. He cannot see the

divine Principle, the immutable law of love, and his thought has become inflamed with a fallacy of the senses, the fallacy that hatred and destruction can be used advantageously to promote some theory of social relationship. Those who become agitated as the result of his arguments are those who don't know enough to protect themselves from falsity and its consequent suffering.

And Christian Science says if you want to be free to do your own thinking for yourself you must know how to subordinate the evidence of the corporeal senses. When once you admit the proposition that, in order to gain spiritual vision, you must rise above the evidence of the senses, it will not be long before you are ready to admit that the corporeal senses are the only source of evil, because you will see that it is they, and they alone, that stand between you and your realization of man's heritage of freedom—health, harmony and immortality.

Surely it is that quality of thinking called materialism that is the real oppressor against which mankind is in revolt. Materialism, with its fetters—custom, greed, passion, fear—is the tyrant, and materialism may be subdued only as the individual learns self-government, in other words, as he learns to think spiritually.

Spiritual Thinking vs. Material

I read an article the other day in which the writer attempted to prove that the materialist was the real benefactor of the race, in that he stood for honest common sense and practical plain dealing. The spiritually minded, on the other hand, he held up to ridicule and derision as being visionary and impractical. But the whole article resolved itself into an exposure of the writer's ignorance of the terms he was using. He could not apparently see that honesty, love for God and man, and true common sense are spiritual qualities, that his friend the materialist, that is, the man who believes that matter is substance and that he can own it, and exercise power with it, is the more impractical of the two, for he is pursuing an illusion of the senses. Matter, apart from the senses tell us about it, has neither substance nor power.

That is a proposition which has been elucidated by many of the world's best thinkers, and you will find modern scientific experts upholding it. They often write in a very learned way about the power of mind over matter. But theories of this kind do little or nothing to diminish materialism, because they do not question the reality of sense-testimony. They question the generally accepted conclusions with regard to it, but they do not question its reality. Christian Science, however, does diminish materialism, because it reiterates the fact that Jesus established "It is the Spirit that quickeneth (maketh) life the flesh (material sense) profiteth nothing." If Spirit, or Mind, is the only substance or reality of being, then the characteristics which the material senses attribute to matter and give it the appearance of life cannot be real or substantial. Hence what we call sense-testimony is nothing more than a dream or illusion, and Jesus demonstrated that this is susceptible of proof. For instance, one speaks of water as unstable—instability is a characteristic of mortal thought—of wood and stone as solid and unyielding—these also are sense-impressions. But it is altogether another thing to prove that these characteristics of mortal thought are illusions, and that is just what Jesus did prove when he walked on the water and passed through closed doors. Jesus was the greater example of spiritual thinking and living that the world has ever seen.

So clear was his perception that sin, disease, and death are the outcome of false impressions regarding life and substance, that he could heal with a word all kinds of disease, and even raise the dead. Finally, he himself faced the darkest phase that human experience can offer—a cruel death—and triumphed completely over it in the experience known as the resurrection, thereby annulling matter's strongest claim—its claim to be able to kill God's children. That was his statement, his proof, that God's child lives forever free from the so-called law of sin and death, his proof of man's at-onement with the divine Mind.

Jesus No Ascetic

What then does bringing the body "into subjection" really mean? Does it mean treating it with asceticism and contempt, and referring to it occasionally, in the words of the medieval saint, as "my brother, the ass"? This position may, no doubt, be achieved by an effort of the will and a considerable amount of self-denial, which latter of course is a good thing, but is it the scientific way along which Jesus of Nazareth was the first to tread?

There is nothing to show that Jesus was an ascetic. On the contrary, he seems to have been a very normal person in all matters to do with eating, drinking, clothing, and resting. Yet no one will deny that he was the most unselfed man that ever lived. It seems that he knew that the real health, the real food and the real clothing of the real man come from the divine Mind, alone, and that a present understanding of this fact brings an abundance of blessings. But while Jesus was tolerant and friendly towards a normal sense of good—a very different thing to the abnormal and self-righteous sense of it entertained by the Pharisees, which he again and again rebuked—he was not tolerant towards what mortals are accustomed to consider a normal sense of evil such as sin, disease, and limitation. These things he saw to be the outcome of a misguided thought lost in the darkness of materialism—

led on by a will-o-the-wisp, a false sense of good.

When appealed to by a sufferer he recognized this turning to him to be an awakening out of the dream of the senses, and he encouraged the struggler in clear terms:—"According to your faith it unto you." He knew it required faith to stop thinking about the body, and one can see how the sufferer looking away from his symptoms, the evidences of sin, disease, and limitation to something higher, caught from him the divine light and found instantly what he sought. Neither health laws, so-called, nor physical necessities or disabilities, nor any argument of the senses could withstand this demonstration of the Christ—God's healing presence and power. For that is what the Christ is—the manifestation of good, of health, purity, and holiness to men.

Now it goes without saying that we cannot hear what anyone is saying to us if our thoughts are busy with something else, and neither can we receive the Christ communication if we are wholly preoccupied with self and the body. And this brings me to my point, namely, that keeping the body under, bringing it into subjection, does not mean starving it or bullying it or anything of that kind, but it does mean dropping it out of thought—forgetting its coordinating the evidence of the senses, whether it takes the form of pleasure or pain in matter, denying self and false appetites, and listening for God's message to man of Life, Truth, and Love—i. e., for those spiritual realities which are the true heritage and birthright of every one of us, but which the corporeal senses conceal from our view.

Best Work of All

And so you see when we speak of working in Christian Science, we really mean that mental effort that is needed in order to subordinate the evidence of the senses to the true facts of being.

Of course, all work is that in a more or less degree, but as one advances in the understanding of Christian Science one can see that human effort becomes work only as it subordinates material energy to the Christ idea, the idea of divine power. R. L. Stevenson said of work, that it was "God's greatest gift to man," and so it is in Christian Science—which is the key to all harmony and health. Our Master told the Jews that the work of God was to "believe on him whom he hath sent." In other words, to subordinate the evidence of the senses—the judging after the flesh—until we are able to perceive the true idea of man as lived and demonstrated by Jesus. The senses always seem to be arrogating to themselves the right to judge about everything, as we have already seen, and to gain this true idea of man, him whom God hath sent, and to stop thinking of man as a fallen being—a sick and sinning mortal—calls for consecrated endeavor.

You will sometimes hear it said that Christian Scientists deny the divinity of the Christ, but surely it would be hard to find a statement further from the truth than that. Jesus revealed to man the divinity or godlikeness of the true idea of man, and that was his divinity because he lived it and proved it in his daily life, and so it will be our divinity when we live it and prove it in ours.

And when we do begin to grasp and apply this spiritual idea of man, which Jesus presented—so different from that material concept of man, which the senses are all the time offering to us—not only to our thoughts about ourselves but to our thoughts about all with whom we are daily and hourly thrown in contact, it seems that a great change begins to take place in our lives. The dark cloud of fear, envy, criticism which casts such a shadow begins to break, and a new, more radiant, outlook begins to dawn.

You may sometimes hear it said that Christian Scientists are a very happy-looking lot of people, and I think that, generally speaking, this is so, and it is because they have certainly gained in Christian Science a more joyous outlook than they formerly had. What you believe finds outward expression in your appearance and in all your actions. If some one were to place a basket of fruit in front of you, and some of the fruit you knew to be good and some you believed to be bad, you would be sure to eat the good and reject the bad. Your belief would express itself in your actions, and so it must always inevitably do.

That is why work in Christian Science is the most constructive form of mental activity, because Christian Science is offering to us the truth about God and man in a form that we can both understand and demonstrate.

Proofs Not Perfunctory

One who has followed me up to this point might perhaps interject the question, "But how am I to know that I am grasping the spiritual idea of manhood which Jesus presented?" That I do really believe? To find the answer to this question we must turn to the Bible, for it is given there in the simplest and most unequivocal language. "And these signs (proofs) shall follow them that believe; in my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

These, then, are to be the proofs that we do really believe—a homely enough category when you come to examine it. Not, you will observe, the occupancy of positions of prominence, not wealth and popularity, or for that matter poverty and persecution; not holding communications with so-called dead personalities; not even ritual observance, but the casting out of devils (where are these devils or evils if not in our own thoughts? That's where we have to begin), speaking with new tongues (not being afraid to voice the truth), the handling of serpents (which clearly has a sec-

ondary meaning—that of showing up deceit, or error, sometimes calling for great moral courage), immunity from poison (or epidemic germs), and the healing of the sick. And wherever the Christian Science textbook is being faithfully studied and applied to-day these signs are following them that believe. I know that many excellent people will tell you that they were never taught to regard these things as any part of their duty as a Christian today, regular attendance at Church being regarded as an adequate sign following Christian belief. But with that statement of Scripture before us it is difficult to see what justification there can be for setting aside the spiritual message of Christianity in favor of a purely material system of medicine. Is it because drugs have been found more efficacious than the truth, or is it because it is easier to have faith in an inert and unintelligent drug than it is to believe in the efficacy of the living truth?

How else are we to know that we understand anything at all about God unless we have proofs of His omnipotence and omniscience? And Christian Science says it is not intellectual proficiency that is needed, but spiritual understanding which comes through the unselfing of thought, through purity, humility, and unselfed affection.

Based on Rules

Again, the healing work in Christian Science is not an exhibition of faith in the supernatural or in some divine intervention. It is based on the Master's own method as taught and applied by himself, and that is the kind of healing that we are seeing in some measure revive.

The groping and experimental methods of "materia medica," not the blind faith in a good person or a good place or a good thing, which sometimes produces the same kind of faith healing effect that drugs produce—but the Christ Science, which turns the sufferer's thought away from himself and his body and its symptoms to Him "who healeth all (thy) diseases, who redeemeth (thy) life from destruction, who crowneth (thee) with loving kindness and tender mercies," i. e., to his divine Principle, God.

According to Christian Science, disease is not a law of God, it is not a law of anything, but, on the contrary, the law of God heals disease and is to be found in company with the true idea of man, that idea which Jesus taught and demonstrated.

What a waste of time it is trying to locate a diabolical intelligence in a tiny germ, equipped with a body so small that you cannot see it, when the truth is that neither a germ nor any other suppositional manifestation of evil, or disease, can influence in the smallest degree a mind that has gained the secret of self-government. This secret brings detachment from the current fears and alarms, either in regard to health, supply or social conditions, and places us mentally where, in the poet's words,

neither evil tongues,
Rash judgments, nor the sneers of selfish men,
Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor
The dreary intercourse of daily life
Shall e'er prevail against us or disturb
Our cheerful faith, that all which we behold
Is full of blessings.

The demonstration we are to make in Christian Science is that sin and disease have no real power because they have no real mind or intelligence to sustain them and that we, as children of the one Mind, can overcome these false beliefs through Christ, of whom Paul writes that, if we look to him, he "shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body."

Fallacy of Medicine

A fond delusion that seems to be gaining currency nowadays is that the health of the community may be improved through the systematic application of medical methods to the individual citizen. It is as if we were to divide up the world into small cells, the market to be sold to the highest bidder.

"What is a man," asks Hamlet.
"If his chief good and market of his time
Be but to sleep and feed? a beast, no more."

There is something peculiarly abhorrent to most people in the notion that health is an animal property, dependent on matter. Have we not seen over and over again that man, regarded as a healthy animal, will be betrayed by animality. Samson would be a good illustration of this, and Hercules another. Both of them were brought to disaster by animality, the very thing that the doctors would call good health. Christian Science gives us back the right idea of man as the spiritual image and likeness of God, and not merely a healthy animal.

Christian Scientists have no quarrel with the doctors or with anyone, but they do believe that the notion that in order to understand health you must be a student of disease, has proved fallacious and very costly to the community. You might as well expect a gardener to spend his time studying weeds, or an astronomer the clouds. Investigation of disease has enormously increased the number of diseases. The study of health means the contemplation of that which is governed by law, and law is mental and moral, never material. The raising of the standard of living has improved health conditions and will continue to do so, but this is due to common sense and a higher morality, not to drugs or inoculation.

We are told in the Bible of one king, who "sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians," indicating that it was a matter of reproach that he did not seek his health from God. If that were the general thought today, we should not have such an enormous and costly system in our midst—what was known as "materia medica," and undoubtedly

great numbers of those unselfish workers whose motive is to alleviate the sufferings of humanity would not be seeking to cure material belief with drugs and hypnosis, but would be Christian Scientists enlisted to lessen sin, disease, and death, in the Christ way, the way that Jesus taught on the shores of Galilee.

Only One Authority

We should never let ourselves be lulled into a false sense of security by statistics, or the statement that all the authorities are agreed. A recent writer in dealing with this latter contention humorously remarks:—"When I am told that all authorities agree, I feel certain that one of them has blundered, and the rest have followed him without inquiry."

Again, the argument that things have always been so, is no argument in its favor. Antiquity does not add venerability to false belief. The fact that they found loaded dice in Pompeii does not make cheating a right thing. The only authority for Christians is Christ Jesus, and his teachings are independent of time or place. "Before Abraham was, I am," "Lo, I am with you always."

Therefore they must be scientific and they must be the only test which can safely be applied to all the modern so-called sciences. If the latter do not stand that test, then they become as Paul said, "oppositions of science falsely so called."

You see, how inevitably we are thrown back on to Christ Jesus for our authority in all matters. His kingship stands because it is impossible that any human authority can ever supersede it. We are safe if we hold to him, and Christian Science does not ask us to swerve one hair's breadth from his teaching. Instead it confirms it and reinforces it at every point. We should ask ourselves whether, like the captain of a ship, we are steering our course according to the chart that he mapped out, or whether we are mere pleasure sailors going anywhere that the caprice of the moment suggests. And if we should find that the latter is the case, don't let us be deluded into thinking that that is self-government, it is merely self-will.

True Self-Government

Self-government does not, of course, mean just having your own way in everything. "Man is properly self-governed," writes Mrs. Eddy (*Science and Health*, p. 106), "only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

To the degree that a man finds the truth in Christian Science, the law of God enters into his heart, and he becomes a representative of Principle. Basing his life on the First Commandment and the Golden Rule he finds himself naturally impelled to uphold law and order and to aid in the election of disorder or lawlessness. He becomes more compassionate and willing to share his new-found freedom with those who are suffering from a false sense of law, that is, from disease or sin, or limitation. He knows that what has healed him can heal others and he gladly brings to their notice the fact that the Christ method of healing is here on earth today, and that it is to be found embodied in the textbook *Science and Health* to which all may have access. It would probably be correct to say that more healing of disease and sin has resulted from the study of this book than from any other known method.

Christian Science is not Christianity made easy, it is not a philosophic link between mind and matter, neither is it any form of mental quackery. It is pure undiluted Christianity.

And let us never lose sight of the fact that it is our absolute right to worship God in the way that seems best to us, our right to seek health in any direction that we please, provided that we do not trespass on the equal rights of others in so doing.

In conclusion, let me recite to you the short prayer given by Mrs. Eddy to Christian Scientists for their daily use (*Manual*, p. 41):—

"Thy kingdom come; let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!"

True self-government first, and then the government of all mankind through "Thy Word."

May not each of us, however feeble and inadequate, take up from today this vital question of self-government, and this is the proposition as I leave it with you—that Christian Science is the key to self-government, because while teaching us how to subordinate the false evidence of the senses to the true facts of being, it brings to light in us the same Mind that was also in Christ Jesus.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BOND MARKET IS
GENERALLY STRONG

Upward Movement of Prices,
Which Had Paused, Was
More in Evidence This Week
—Government Issues Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK, New York.—The upward movement of bond prices, which had paused in the preceding week, was more in evidence this week and new price records were established by quite a few issues with trading on a large scale. United States war bonds again took the lead and broke through the recent high records. Securities of other countries also showed encouraging strength, particularly in the early part of the week. British Government issues were the outstanding leaders in this movement, the strength of sterling and figures showing further improvement in Great Britain's foreign trade being the stimulating factors. Japanese bonds also rose sharply, while Chinese issues gave evidence of the favorable reception to the signing of the four-power Pacific pact.

There was no particular feature among corporation bonds. Railroad issues displayed no certain tendency, while industrials generally moved higher, but gains were for the most part small. Issues of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company were about the most active.

Demand for bonds continues to be far in excess of the supply, with new issues being absorbed almost as soon as they are offered. It is the belief in banking circles that this demand will continue without any considerable break for about a year, as indications are that money rates will continue to ease. Practically all of the recent issues are now quoted above par.

Although the past few weeks have seen a pause in the strong upward movement of bond prices, there is no sign of real weakness in sight, and the lull is characterized as merely a pause, and a decided renewal of the upward tendency is expected to set in shortly after the turn of the year. The recent advance in prices has seldom before been equaled. Prices of corporation bonds, based on the daily averages of Dow, Jones & Co., have advanced 10.90 points from the low level of the year to 83.99. While the average price is still about 13 points below the high level of 1917, it is also about that much higher than the low level of May, 1920. Public utility bonds made the greatest gain, this being largely due to the fact that prices of this class of security were comparatively lower during the war period than others. These securities showed a sharp advance during November, the average price of 15 active unlisted public utility bonds increasing 4.85 points.

United States Thrift Bonds

The United States Treasury Department has put on sale a new form of government security, which will be known as treasury savings certificates, or "thrift bonds." These securities are to be sold in small denominations up to \$1000. The issue will be unlimited in total, although each holder will be limited to \$5000. The bonds mature in five years and bear compound interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. Bonds of the \$25 denomination will be sold to investors at \$20 and redeemed by the government at the end of five years by the payment of \$25 to the investor. The other denominations will carry proportionate redemption prices, bonds costing the investor \$10 will be redeemed at \$100 and \$500 at \$1000, etc.

The bonds will be redeemable at any time before maturity on terms that will give the purchaser his original investment and 3 1/2 per cent interest. The certificates are on sale at post offices and Federal Reserve banks. The new offering means that postal savings and treasury savings certificates have been coordinated into one peace time savings program. The small war time thrift stamps are being discontinued and will be redeemed at their face value in cash or may be exchanged for the new securities.

Considerable financing by foreign governments is in prospect for the new year, some seven different issues being anticipated. It is reported from The Hague that a bill has been introduced in the Dutch Parliament authorizing the Colonial Minister to contract a loan in the United States. No particulars have been announced but it is probable that it will amount to about \$100,000,000. The municipality of Quito, Ecuador, is reported by the United States Consul-General to be negotiating for an American loan of \$700,000. The bonds will bear an interest rate of about 7 per cent.

New York City Issue

The largest bond offering of the past week was the City of New York \$55,000,000 4 1/2 per cent 50-year corporate stock issue, which was awarded to a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. at a bid of 108.07. A total of 58 bids, aggregating \$318,900,000, were received for the offering. The city's last issue of \$47,500,000 sold at 106.507.

The city of Buffalo, New York, has awarded \$7,533,332 4 1/2 per cent bonds to a syndicate headed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, who bid 102.22. The price was the highest received for bonds of the city since 1915. The proceeds will be used chiefly in the construction of school buildings. The city of Philadelphia plans to issue in January \$9,000,000 of \$15,000,000 loan authorized December 30, 1919. The proceeds will be applied to the debt balance and to meet outstanding contracts.

The First National Bank and the

National City Company are offering a block of \$7,717,000 bonds of three railroads, divided as follows: Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company \$3,859,000, refunding 4s of 1921, offered at 77 1/2 and interest; Southern Pacific Railroad \$3,215,000, first refunding 4s at 85 and interest; Southern Pacific San Francisco Terminal \$1,543,000 first 4s of 1920, at 81 1/2 and interest. The Great Northern Railroad is seeking permission to issue \$30,000,000 in bonds, of which \$15,000,000 will be used to repay borrowings from the government, \$5,040,000 for repairs and new equipment, and the balance to be placed in the treasury for expenditures in 1922.

An issue of \$4,000,000 first mortgage 7 per cent bonds of the Robert Gair Company has been heavily oversubscribed. Several sugar companies are in the market with bond offerings, the largest being \$3,000,000 first mortgage 20-year 7 1/2 per cent bonds of the Goodrich Sugar Co., which are being offered at 93 1/2 and interest, yielding 7.85 per cent, call syndicate is offering an issue of \$1,300,000 Holland St. Louis Sugar Company first mortgage 8 per cent bonds.

LONDON SILVER
MARKET REPORT

Fairly Steady Demand for China
Followed by Sharp Fall
When Support Is Withdrawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—In the silver market a fairly steady demand on China account for prompt shipment carried the price to 38 1/2 on November 19, and held them at these figures on the 31st. The next day was the last on which shipment could be made on the steamship Egypt, timed to arrive for the Chinese New Year, which falls on January 28, next. On November 22 support was suddenly withdrawn, and a sharp fall ensued to 38d. and 37 1/2d. for cash and two months' delivery, respectively.

The fall would not have been so sharp had the market had some prompt support, writes Samuel Montagu & Co. Some easiness of prices was only to be expected when shipment from this country became later than convenient for the annual squaring up of debts in China. Some bear operators kept short on this account, and were quite ready to take a reasonable profit. The market, therefore, rallied 1/4d. an ounce at once, encouraged by some China demand for forward delivery. The improvement, however, was not maintained.

Obscure as the outlook is—prone to the interpretation of fresh factors—caution ought to be the mot d'ordre, for the absence of Indian purchases renders the market rather a one-horse affair. On the other hand, China's inquiry for silver may, in certain circumstances, prove a somewhat powerful influence in the market. The stock in Shanghai recently consisted of about 28,800,000 ounces in sycee, \$24,000,000, and 2650 silver bars. The Shanghai exchange was recently quoted at about 3s. 8d. the tael, while bar silver per ounce standard was about 38 1/2d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Dec. 16	Dec. 10
U. S. Lib 3 1/2 %	95.00	93.70
U. S. Lib 4 %	97.08	97.100
U. S. Lib 4 1/2 %	98.70	97.00
U. S. Lib 5 %	97.28	97.36
U. S. Lib 5 1/2 %	98.92	97.06
U. S. Lib 6 %	97.88	97.62
U. S. Lib 6 1/2 %	97.22	97.35
U. S. Lib 7 %	98.02	98.98
U. S. Lib 7 1/2 %	100.04	99.98
Belgium gold notes 6s, 1925	95 1/2	95 1/2
Belgium external 8s, 1945	104 1/2	104 1/2
Belgium 1941	104 1/2	104 1/2
Brasil, Rio de Janeiro 8s, 1948	101 1/2	101 1/2
Brasil, Sao Paulo ex 8s, 1948	101 1/2	101 1/2
Brasil, Rio de Janeiro 1945	101 1/2	101 1/2
Chile external 8s, 1941	101 1/2	101 1/2
Chile 1946	101 1/2	101 1/2
Danish 4 1/2 % ex A, 1946	107 1/2	108
Danish 5 % 1945	108 1/2	108
Denmark, Copenhagen 5 1/2 %	88	88
Denmark Republic 8s, 1958	88 1/2	88 1/2
Dominion of Canada 8s, 1926	96 1/2	96 1/2
Dom. of Can 5 1/2 % notes, 1929	97 1/2	98
Dominion of Canada 8s, 1921	98 1/2	98 1/2
France, Bordeaux 6s, 1934	86 1/2	86 1/2
France, Lyons 6s, 1934	86 1/2	86 1/2
France, Marseilles 6s, 1934	86 1/2	86 1/2
French Gov 7 1/2 % 1941	107 1/2	107 1/2
French Gov 8s, 1945	100 1/2	100 1/2
Italian 6 1/2 % ser A, 1925	96 1/2	91 1/2
Japan 4 1/2 % 1921	74 1/2	78
Japan 1st 4 1/2 % 1925	87 1/2	87 1/2
Japan 2d 4 1/2 % 1925	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mexico 4s, 1945	41 1/2	40 1/2
Mexico 5s, 1945	55	52 1/2
Mexico 6s, 1945	51 1/2	51 1/2
Norway 8s, 1940	109	109
Norway, Christiania 8s, 1945	108	108
Sweden 6s, 1939	96	96
Switzerland 6s, 1941	107 1/2	107 1/2
Switzerland 8s, 1941	112 1/2	112 1/2
Switzerland, Zurich 8s, 1945	108 1/2	107 1/2
U. K. of G. Brit 4 1/2 % 1922	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. K. of G. Brit 5 1/2 % 1922	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. K. of G. Brit 6 1/2 % 1922	99 1/2	99 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—A White paper issued recently contained a return of all loans raised in England under Acts of Parliament, chargeable on the revenue of India, outstanding at the beginning of the half year ended September 30, 1921, with the rates of interest, etc. It shows that the total debt in England was £170,608,968, out of which the sum incurred during the half year was £7,500,000 (India 7 per cent stock and bonds, repayable at par October, 1921). Money raised during the half year amounted to £7,326,872, the amount of debt discharged was £285,155, and there was outstanding on September 30, a total of £177,753,813.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday. December 18.00, January 17.80, March 17.75, May 17.43, July 16.95. Spot steady, middling 18.30.

RELATIVE PRICES
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Difficulties of Return to Pre-
War Parity for Various
Commodities Illustrated by
Long-Period Comparison

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

LONDON, England.—The importance of relative commodity prices is becoming fairly generally appreciated. At first there was a tendency to believe that a return to normal must necessarily mean a return to the pre-war level of prices in general, a return to pre-war parities in foreign exchange (or, for those who could not manage this, a devaluation of the currency) and, in fact, a complete restoration of the economic machine to its old balance.

Of late, however, there have been signs of a new conception of the post-war condition likely to be realized. Just as in foreign exchange a return to pre-war parity has come to seem, in many cases, a Quixotic ideal, when stability at a new level would achieve the desired result with less injustice, so, too, in regard to commodity prices the public is beginning to abandon hope of a return to pre-war standards, and to conceive of an effective adjustment which will be relative instead of absolute.

Effect of Buyers' Strike

There can be little doubt that, at any rate in England, the collapse of the boom and the landslide in all index numbers had the effect of producing what began by being a buyers' strike against high prices and ended by being a conspiracy by tacit consent to wait for prices low enough to correspond roughly with the pre-war figures to which every one had been accustomed. Little was done to disabuse the public mind. On the contrary, when the attention of individuals was riveted on retail prices (which neither rose nor fell to the same extent as wholesale prices), the collapse in values was allowed to be regarded as a blessing, and it was only persisted in and encouraged by the monetary policy of the government, which would stop automatically when pre-war levels were reached. Then, it was fondly imagined, everything could start again as before.

It has taken some time and some bitter experience to make consumers realize that a low level of commodity prices need not be a boon; but the time has now come when to look for a rise is no longer considered to be an iniquity characteristic only of profiteers who prey upon the public. The trouble is seen to consist not so much in the level of prices in general as in the disorganization which the war produced in the relations between individual commodity prices at any level. It is this relative commodity price readjustment which people in England are beginning to wish and, so far as possible, to encourage. The idea, for example, that international debts, huge as they are, might be paid off not by any terrific increase in the volume or changes in the balance of international trade, but simply by a readjustment of export and import prices, is gradually becoming familiar, and even a little tempting to a debtor country.

Relative Readjustment

Meanwhile the process of relative price readjustment has been going on, at first unobserved. For some time past, it is true, the United States Federal Reserve Board has been compiling in its bulletin an interesting series of statistics of relative price changes in America. Recently the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in its monthly circular, made an attempt to study and compare the changes now going on in the values of Canadian imports and exports. And now in Europe attempts are being made to learn what "ought to happen" by watching what is actually happening and, out of eyes, the result is proving an encouragement to those who believe or hope that trade and exchange can be restarted without first attempting by a violent monetary policy or a long period of depression, to restore in every particular the pre-war condition of affairs.

If a list is made of the principal commodity prices in England for which regular quotations are available, it will be found that already before the war considerable changes in the relative prices of different commodities were taking place. As compared with a figure of 100 representing the average for 1901-05, the price of wool by August 1, 1914, had risen to 142, foreign wheat stood at 129, lead at 130, steam coal at 121, American timber at 159, while rubber had fallen to 61, hemp to 63 and cane sugar to 72. It is apparent that such great changes in the commodity value of those articles must have been fraught with consequences that were difficult to appreciate at the time, and it is interesting to inquire whether, since the war, there are signs of a return toward pre-war relations between commodity prices. The inquiry is difficult to carry through because regular quotations for a recognizable and unchanging variety of goods are necessary, and the list has therefore practically to be confined to raw materials, to the exclusion of finished articles of manufacture.

From a representative list of some 30 to 40 commodities it appears that the average deviation on August 1, 1914, as compared with the average price level from 1901-05 amounted to as much as 15 per cent. On January 1, 1920, the average deviation had been

more than doubled; it stood above 34 per cent and the figure is suggestive of a radical disorganization sufficient to account for a great part of the economic difficulties which England is experiencing in the period of readjustment. Cotton, at the beginning of 1920, stood at 167 for American and 223 for Egyptian, whereas in 1914 the prices of 1901-05 remained practically unaltered. Barley stood at 137, compared with 93 in 1914; flax at 197 compared with 84; leather at 54 compared with 88; coffee at 69, rubber at 19; very few commodities were within 10 per cent of their normal 100.

Moving Toward Normal

But by August 17, 1921, a considerable change had taken place, and in spite of the boom and the slump of prices in general, commodities stood much closer to their normal relations with one another. The average deviation on the same list was less than 25 per cent, and the amplitude of the deviations was much reduced. Cane sugar still stood at 160, hemp at 49, steam coal at 175, copper at 54 and tin at 57, rubber at 11 and tallow at 35. But with these, half dozen exceptions, no single commodity was as much as 35 per cent out of its 1901-05 relation, in either direction; and 35 per cent had been about the average deviation only 18 months before. Clearly a readjustment of relative commodity prices is taking place which deserves the closest study and may even prove to be the natural solution of half the economic ills that we are heir to.

CARS LOADED WITH
REVENUE INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York.—Cars loaded with revenue freight in the United States during the week ended December 3 totaled 747,454, an increase of 73,627 over the previous week, but a drop of 135,150 from the same week in 1920, and 41,332 under the total for that week two years ago, according to reports to the American Railway Association.

With an increase of more than 200,000 idle freight cars in the last three weeks of November, railway traffic officers see a continued diminution of tonnage throughout the winter, with little prospect of a substantial upturn before spring.

Tabulations for the week ended December 3 showed 470,914 cars loaded with merchandise and miscellaneous freight, which included manufactured products, or an increase of 51,157 over the preceding week. Loading of grain and grain products amounted to 47,227, an increase of 12,146 cars over the week before. This also was 11,119 cars more than in the corresponding week last year and 7493 over the same week in 1919.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTRIFICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—The government has decided upon the electrification of the Glencoe Maritzburg section of the Natal line traversing about 170 miles. The scheme will involve very big contracts for machinery, and will mean a cheap supply of power as a feeder to the railway lines over a large stretch of country. It will take four years to complete, and will probably make Maritzburg a large town as the result of the establishment of industries. The government expects a return of 40 per cent annually upon the capital.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Fr. L.	Thurs.	Parity
Sterling	\$4.17	\$4.17 1/2	\$4.8655
France (French)	0.0787 1/2	0.0782 1/2	1930
France (Belgian)	0.0784 1/2	0.0781 1/2	1930
France (Swiss)	0.785	0.784	1930
Life	0.0513 1/2	0.0489 1/2	1939
Guineas	3.640	3.635	4020
German marks	0.0050 1/2	0.0052 1/2	2280
Argentine pesos	2.283	2.337 1/2	2650
Canadian dollar	0.253	0.254	1930
Drachmas (Greek)	0.042	0.0425	1930
Peetas	1.470	1.500	1930
Swedish kroner	2.450	2.460	2680
Norwegian kroner	1.520	1.515	2680
Danish kroner	1.935	1.930	2680

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings show an aggregate of \$6,446,621,000, a decrease of 16.8 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 18.5 per cent from a year ago.

SUGAR PRICES DOWN AGAIN

NEW YORK, New York.—A reduction of 10 points in the price of refined sugar, bringing the quotation to 5.10 cents, less 2 per cent for cash, was announced by leading companies yesterday.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT
STATUS UNSETTLED

Compulsory Pool Gives Place to
Mixture of Compulsion, Co-
operation and Freedom, Where
Each State Chooses Own Path

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australia's wheat position is somewhat unsettled. The compulsory federal wheat pool, which has had control of state grain, has given place to a mixture of compulsion, cooperation and complete freedom of contract. Each state is choosing its own path and the results are likely to be interesting. The conference of premiers in Melbourne may arrange some plan of coordination, but this is unlikely in view of South Australia's vigorous and repeated declarations for a free market. Meanwhile the conditions attached to the federal government's offer of 3s. a bushel of wheat for the year ended December 31. Apparently the state representatives did not anticipate the wiping out of the federal pool system and the coming in of a new grain harvest free of control before the end of the year.

Thus there ensues the extraordinary position that new grain is coming on the market and that there is no act to prohibit its sale. If South Australia and Victoria adhere to their free market announcement, wheat at 5s. 6d. a bushel may make the 9s. a bushel an absurdity. If New South Wales, for example, stood by the 3s. precedent, and Victoria did not, then Victorian millers would have an enormous advantage over New South Wales.

New South Wales, which has a Labor government, will have a compulsory pool and intends to make a cash advance of 3s. per bushel to farmers on delivery of their wheat at country railway stations. The difficulty experienced by the state government in financing this cash advance has been overcome by financial backing in London which will mean that up to £5,000,000 will be available as required. A circumstantial report that the money had been advanced through Lord Inchcape on condition that his shipping obtained the carriage of the exported wheat from this state was denied by Sir Timothy Coghlan, the Agent General. The State Treasurer, Mr. Lang, confirms this statement and declared that the money is being obtained in the usual way through the government's London bankers. Under the New South Wales scheme, the chartering of ships and the selling of exported wheat from this state will be entrusted to the big pastoral and grain firm of Dalgety & Co., through their London agents.

Many wheat growers in Australia agree with the New South Wales Premier, Mr. Dooley, in his statement that, from figures now available, the wheat growers of Australia would lose a considerable amount this year in consequence of the discontinuance of the pool, the action of two states in withdrawing and declaring for an open market having been responsible already for a considerable reduction in the price of wheat.

At the same time there is a shrewd suspicion on the part of the Australian Farmers' Federal Organization that Labor governments are more concerned with a cheap loaf for the workman than with a fair return for the farmer. Mr. T. I. Campbell, secretary of the organization, declares that the Commonwealth offer of 3s. a bushel at railway sidings removes any justification for the compulsory acquisition of wheat and the imposition of price fixing and other conditions in New South Wales.

"It has been very significant," says Mr. Campbell, referring to the New South Wales Bill to provide for the acquisition and marketing of wheat, "that the fate of the bill was conditional on organized Labor being allowed to dictate conditions of handling and sale, including preference to unionists, and an arbitrary price for

bread, regardless of the cost to the grower. The government was apparently only allowed to proceed with the bill on giving assurances satisfactory to its followers.

"The conditions outlined by Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, must necessarily make for the security of the farmers, especially in New South Wales, more particularly in relation to the sale of wheat overseas, the securing of freights, and the outstanding advantage of one selling agency. In outlining this aspect of the scheme the Prime Minister is merely adopting a definite policy laid down by the Farmers' Federal Organization for the satisfactory control of the unified pooling system. It requires no argument to demonstrate the advantage of Commonwealth collective marketing of a world-demanded product as compared with isolated efforts on the part of individual states."

It remains to be seen, however, whether the states will accept Mr. Hughes' conditions in connection with the 3s. advance.

OIL SHARES FIRM
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—On the stock exchange yesterday the strength of the gilt-edged issues on investment demand, notably from America, was the feature. Oil shares were quiet, but displayed firmness. Royal Dutch was 37 1/2, Shell Transport 4 1/2, and Mexican Eagle 4 1/2. Industrials were quiet, but the feeling was confident. Hudson's Bay was 5 1/2.

The undertone of the rubber list was steady, with changes narrow. Trading in Kaffirs was professional, and the turnover was light. Dollar descriptions were steady but inactive. Profit-taking weakened Argentine rails. Home rails were quiet and inclined to recede. Cheerfulness was noted in some gilt-edged issues. French loans wavered.

Consols for money 50 1/4. Grand Trunk 1 1/2, De Beers 9 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2, bar silver 35 1/4, per ounce, money 3 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3 1/2 per cent; three months' bills 3 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK MARKET
TREND IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, New York.—Gains exceeded losses in the stock market yesterday but the lack of public interest was reflected in the hesitant tone of standard issues. Rails were prominent and equipments also strengthened, while coals rose slightly. Copper and specialties reacted, however, and there were some recessions in oils. Government and other active bonds eased on moderate dealings. Call money was firmer, with 5 per cent ruling. Sales totaled 875,200 shares.

The market closed with an easier tone: American Bosch 38, up 1 1/4; Atchison 9 1/2, up 1 1/4; American Sugar 53 1/4, off 1 1/4; Central Leather 30 1/4, off 1 1/4; General Asphalt 69 1/2, up 1 1/4; Lima Locomotive 100 1/4, up 1 1/4; Pacific Oil 49 1/4, up 1; Standard Oil of California 97, up 2; Standard Oil of New Jersey 187 1/2, off 2 1/4; Utah Copper 64 1/4, off 1 1/4.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices reacted again yesterday, closing quotations being 1/4 to 1 1/2 lower, with December at 1.07 1/2, May at 1.12 1/2, and July at 1.02 1/2. Corn prices showed slight changes, December delivery closing at 46 1/2, May at 53 1/2 and July at 54 1/2. Provisions were easier in line with hogs. December rye 8 1/2, May rye 8 1/2, January pork 14.70, December lard 8.55, January lard 8.55, March lard 8.77, May lard 8.97, January ribs 7.55, May ribs 7.55.

CHINESE BANKS HELPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

SHANGHAI, China.—A financial crisis in Peking has been temporarily averted. The Bank of China and Bank of Communications have been assisted by other native banks. The government has received large contributions from northern military governors. The foreign chiefs of Chinese customs and salt tax refuse to release surplus funds, these being the security against foreign loans.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Treasury Department's offering of \$250,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness has been heavily oversubscribed, according to Secretary Mellon. Subscriptions totaled more than \$1,000,000,000.

OIL RESOURCES OF
DUTCH EAST INDIES

Development Has Been Retarded
by Scepticism as to Value of
Fields but There Is Belief in
Existence of Payable Wells

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BATAVIA, Java.—Development of the petroleum resources of the Dutch East Indies has been retarded by scepticism as to their real value and importance, but in competent circles, one is confident that boring operations would justify the widespread belief in the existence of payable wells. In many places springs, which are the natural outlet for the oil, have been found, and, though their occurrence does not necessarily point to the presence of large subterranean deposits, the springs are an indication of the oil-bearing properties of the land.

In the Djambi district, in 1917, as many as 50 "anticlines" showed indications of being ready to burst out. "Anticlines" are the upper parts of the folds in the crust of the earth; sometimes they occur in waves many miles in length; at other times they are the shape of a more or less distended dome, but there is always a good chance of these anticlinal folds holding layers of earth favorable to the formation of oil wells.

The extensive tertiary country along the whole of the east coast of Borneo, from the British frontier in the north, as well as the island of Sulu, Nanukan, Mandul, Banyu and Tarakan, besides another 60 miles of country more to the south near Balikpapan, and down to Labuan in South Borneo, all contain important oil fields as yet only partly explored or worked. So far no oil has been discovered in West Borneo. Along the whole of the east coast of Sumatra, from Atchin and Perak down to Djambi and Palembang, oil is found in the tertiary country and some important claims have been worked, but the greater part of this area has not been prospectively or even explored. On the west coast of Sumatra, a few insignificant springs have been discovered on the Sungei Madi near Keta Baru, and in Kolok, west of Lake Singkara, but the islands to the west of Sumatra offer more chances of paying wells.

Important indications of the presence of oil have been found in the eastern portion of the archipelago, especially in New Guinea and neighboring islands, where there are good prospects of the discovery of a considerable number of oil fields. Petroleum is also found in Java, but only at some distance from the volcanic centers and in not too broken country. So far prospecting in the Dutch East Indies has only been carried out on the anticlines of the mountain fields, and too little attention has been paid to the sloping tablelands such as occur on the south coast of Java, which in other countries, as for instance in Rumania, have sometimes proved to be most prolific oil fields.

NATIONAL TUBE REDUCES PRICES

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The National Tube Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has sent out a new schedule of prices on all oil country goods and water, heat, and gas

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ALL-SOUTHERN
TEAM IS STRONG

University of Georgia and the Georgia School of Technology Each Given Four Places—Centre College Gets Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Georgia—Picking an all-southern football team for 1921 appears to be a task of giving to two of the southern universities the bulk of the positions at the expense of the other southern colleges; but this cannot be helped, as the past season has shown Georgia School of Technology and the University of Georgia provided not only with very powerful football eleven as teams, but also with teams made up of several players of exceptional individual merit. At least two of the Georgia Tech players would have to be mentioned in a first, second or third all-American backfield and one or two of the Georgia players would have to be given similar consideration when line positions were considered.

Excellent ends were quite numerous in the south this past season with Owen Reynolds '22 of Georgia and J. B. Roberts '22 of Centre College the peers of the lot. Reynolds and Roberts are big powerful men who are faster than the average halfback, and can't be beaten in the south for their positions. Both these men performed wonderfully when their respective teams met Harvard University, which proved that they showed their real metal under the fire of a first-class college. In fact, Roberts must be rated as one of the best ends in the entire country.

A. E. Paw '22 of Georgia and A. H. Staton '22 of Georgia Tech will hold their own against any tackle in the country. Both have played their allotted four years of football, know the game thoroughly, are tall, strong, and possess all the necessary requirements of the ideal tackle. Paw seemed to have a hobby of breaking through the enemy's line and blocking punts. Several games are on record where his ability to do this won games for Georgia. Staton seemed to be the only man in the game against Pennsylvania State College who could fathom the delayed back and stopped it every time it came on his side of the line.

P. G. Welch '22 of Georgia and O. G. Davis '22 of Georgia Tech are the selections for the guard positions. They are both four-year football men and were picked on last year's all-southern selection. They have proved their football abilities for four seasons and stand out predominantly against all other men for these positions.

A. M. Day '22 of Georgia University is the unanimous choice of all coaches and sporting writers for the center position. He has been selected all-southern center for four years. Day played center his freshman year on Georgia Tech's team in 1918 and was selected all-American on Walter Camp's first-string team that year, an honor that no southern player had ever achieved before. Day goes down with the ends on punts, backs up the line on the defense, and tackles from all positions on the field. He weighs 200 pounds, is almost as fast as a halfback, and is a perfect passer from snap.

J. W. Harlan '22, the 1921 captain of Georgia Tech, is the most popular choice for fullback. Harlan came to Tech in 1917 and played his first year on the team that won the southern championship and had a good claim on the national championship. In 1918 Harlan played on the Cleveland Naval Reserves, the team that defeated the University of Pittsburgh that year. Harlan has received national attention on his line-backing abilities and this season was at his best. He is considered the best fullback the south ever produced.

D. I. Barron '22 of Georgia Tech is the choice of all for right halfback. Barron has shown since his first year of college football in 1915 at Tech that he is one of the greatest backs the south has ever seen.

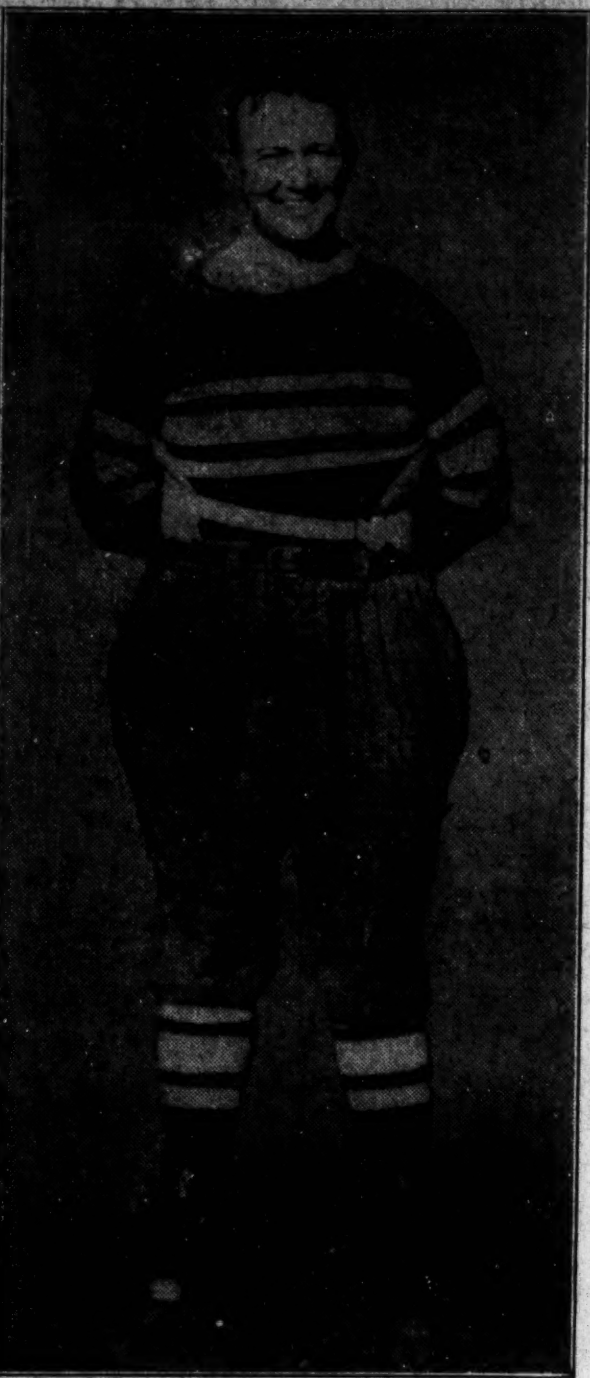
Edward Shirling '22 of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, has been shifted from the fullback position to left half. As a fullback he does not possess the abilities of Harlan, but as a halfback he is practically the equal of Barron. He is one of the greatest men for backing up the line ever seen in the south, and as a runner outstrips any save Barron.

A. N. McMillin '22 of Centre College is not only the greatest quarterback in the south, but is one of the greatest in the entire country. He is one of the finest forward passers in the country, and a field general of great merit.

The backfield selected all weigh over 180 pounds. It possesses two great line plungers in Harlan of Georgia Tech and Shirling of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, two brilliant open-field runners in Barron of Tech and McMillin of Centre. In McMillin it possesses the greatest field-general and forward passer in the south, if not in the country. With the line selected, before this quartet of stars, they should run up a great score against any team in the country.

MAINE ELECTS LUNGE

ORONO, Maine—Raymond Lunge '22 of Kennebunk, Maine, has been elected captain of the University of Maine football team for the 1922 season. He has played at tackle and guard for two seasons. Ten letter men remain as a nucleus for Maine's team next season.



J. B. Roberts, Centre College football eleven

Position	Player	College
Left end	Owen Reynolds '22	Georgia
Left tackle	A. E. Paw '22	Georgia
Left guard	P. G. Welch '22	Georgia
Center	A. M. Day '22	Georgia
Right guard	O. G. Davis '22	Georgia Tech.
Right tackle	A. H. Staton '22	Georgia Tech.
Right end	J. B. Roberts '22	Centre
Quarterback	A. N. McMillin '22	Centre
Left halfback	Edward Shirling '22	Alabama P. I.
Right halfback	D. I. Barron '22	Georgia Tech.
Fullback	J. W. Harlan '22	Georgia Tech.

PLAYER LIMIT IN
MAJORS IS RAISED

Clubs May Hold Option on 15 Minor League Players, Instead of Eight, as Formerly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The joint meeting of the American and National Baseball leagues came to an end yesterday afternoon without finally determining what action was necessary in regard to reestablishing the draft, though a plan was presented that met with approval, and will in all probability be adopted by the advisory committee, which now has the matter in charge. This plan provides for an increase in the draft price to \$7500, and for the return of the player to the club from which he was drafted for half the draft price if not used by the drafting club.

The advisory committee is still continuing its sessions today and it is expected that it will recommend its adoption and the presentation of the plan to the National Association of Minor Leagues at its next meeting. The joint meeting also raised the player limit for major league clubs, so as to put a limit of 15 instead of eight out on option, with the playing limit of 25 active players retained as at present. Another very important change permits players who have voluntarily retired to return to the game by applying to the president of the league in which they were members, instead of being compelled to obtain permission of the commissioner. Rules were also adopted regulating scouts by providing that they can represent only one club at a time, and forbidding umpires to act as scouts.

Another draft plan advocated by some members, especially by representatives of minor league teams, provided for the right of self-determination by any player as to his wish to be drafted, with a provision forbidding the purchase of players just prior to the time of the draft.

NEW CLUB AT COLUMBIA

NEW YORK, New York—With the 10 varsity athletic managers as the charter members, a new club has been started at Columbia University for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of athletics at that university and provide entertainment for visiting teams. The name of the new club is the Columbia and W. M. Higley '22 has been elected chairman of the organization.

PURDUE HAS LOST
ONLY ONE PLAYER

Four of Five Members of Basketball Five Which Was in Triple Tie for "Big Ten" Championship Title Again Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—Basketball prospects at Purdue University for this season are regarded as the brightest in recent years, not excluding last season, when the Old Gold and Black basketball team engaged in a triple tie with the University of Michigan and the University of Wisconsin for the championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. This optimism regarding the chances of the team arises from the fact that the basketball squad of last season lost only one man, F. L. Coffing, a center, by graduation; that every other member of the squad has returned for play, and that the squad has been considerably increased in strength by several members of the freshman team of last season.

Purdue's recent commanding position in the Western Conference has come about through the development of high school basketball in the State of Indiana. The Indiana High School Athletic Association embraces 650 high schools in the state, practically every institution of any note. The method of determining the champion high school of the state is regarded as one of the fairest and most efficient in the country.

District tournaments are held in 32 towns. It is in these tournaments that the 650 contenders for the high school title are cut down to 32. Sixteen teams then play one game each in what is termed a regional tourney. One of these is held at Purdue, and the other at Indiana University. Each one of these regionals sends eight teams to Indianapolis for the state tourney, where the state champion is determined in two days of play.

Because of the intensity with which basketball is played in this State, the men who later go to college and try out for the basketball team are for the most part stars, and possess a broad understanding of the game. Thus every man on the Purdue squad this year has made a reputation for himself at some Indiana high school. Basketball is the one sport at Purdue where a player from outside the State seldom makes the first team.

Purdue is also fortunate in having as basketball coach a man regarded as a leader in Western Conference basketball circles, W. L. Lambert. He came to Purdue in 1917, and that year, with only mediocre material, finished his team in the first division of the Conference standing. In 1918 he entered the service, but returned in 1919. The team Lambert produced in the 1920 season was regarded by many critics as the best in the Conference that year, although it was forced to be content with second place in the standing, Chicago being the champion. This came about because Purdue played only 10 games, while Chicago played 12, and did not meet the Old Gold and Black. Last season the triple tie, to which Purdue was a party, resulted.

This year Purdue basketball fans are hoping for another championship quintet. A general improvement over last year's playing is looked for in the "Big Ten," and it will tax the ability of the Purdue mentor to bring his team through to a champion. The Old Gold and Black has the same handicap this season, of only 10 conference games, as it had in 1920. With several other leading teams having 12 games scheduled, it appears that Coach Lambert's team must not lose a game, if it is to take the "Big Ten" basketball title.

The nine men who were members of the 1921 squad, and who are back this year are as follows: Capt. R. F. Miller '22, D. S. White '22, George Eversman '23, A. B. Masters '23, D. F. Holwerda '23, W. T. Chaffee '22, M. J. Leverenz '22, W. C. Hiser '22 and F. E. Treat '22.

This season is Miller's third at Purdue. For two years he has played the backguard position on the Old Gold and Black team, and for that length of time he has been honored by critics, and has been called the leading backguard of the middle west. White, captain of the team last year, and leading scorer in the "Big Ten" in 1921, is also playing his third season for Purdue. His position is floor guard. His basket-shooting ability has gained him most renown, but he also possesses defensive qualities. With Miller and White on his team, Coach Lambert sees his squad equipped with a defensive as capable as the best in the "Big Ten."

Eversman and Masters are the two regular forwards from last year's team. The two men have practically the same ability. They are fast, shifty, accurate basket shots, and are able to fit in splendidly in the type of teamwork which Coach Lambert requires of his teams. Despite their ability, however, they are being hard pushed this season by several members of the freshmen varsity team of last year. W. T. Chaffee, while making a hard fight for the center position, must play even better ball if he is to win out over his sophomore team mates. Holwerda, Leverenz, Hiser and Treat are also doing good work, but finding it difficult to meet the competition of the sophomore candidates.

Five members of the freshmen squad who are making a splendid showing this year are: F. D. Little '24, F. A. Keesling '24, C. F. Hawkins '24, E. B. Gullion '24 and F. P. Holter '24.

DOAK, ST. LOUIS,
IS BEST PITCHER

Has the Least Earned Runs for a Nine-Inning Game Scored Against Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In point of effectiveness W. L. Doak of the St. Louis club was the leading pitcher in the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs during the past season. He had the lowest average of earned runs for a nine-inning game of the pitchers in that organization when he held opposing teams to 2.58 per game. C. B. Adams of the Pittsburgh club, the veteran of the league, came second with 2.65, while C. F. Glazner, also of Pittsburgh, was third with 2.77.

The honor of winning the most games during the season was divided between B. A. Grimes of the Brooklyn club and A. W. Cooper of Pittsburgh, each winning 22. Two other pitchers won 20 or more games during the season. They were Joseph Oeschger of Boston and A. N. Nehf of New York, each winning 20.

John Scott of Boston pitched in 40 games, the most any pitcher took part in, while Cooper pitched the most innings, 327. Grimes led in number of strikeouts with 136 to his credit. Cooper being a close second with 134. Adolfo Luque of Cincinnati was the only other pitcher with 100 or more strikeouts to his credit and he had 102. Oeschger of Boston gave the most bases on balls, 97, while Adams gave the least, 18.

Eight pitchers secured three shut-outs each. They were John Morrison, Pittsburgh; Philip Douglas, New York; Jesse Haines, St. Louis; C. E. Mitchell, Brooklyn; G. C. Alexander, Chicago; Luque, Cincinnati, and Dana Fillingim and Oeschger, Boston.

Adams of Pittsburgh had the longest winning streak, nine victories. G. A. Smith of Philadelphia had the longest consecutive losing streak, eight defeats. Watson of Boston was the only pitcher to win both games of a double header. He accomplished this feat against Philadelphia at Boston on August 13.

Louis Roth of St. Louis had the unique record of pitching in 40 games, in all of which he acted as relief pitcher.

J. M. LAYTON LEADS IN
THREE-CUSHION PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Missouri, in his first challenge effort to recover the United States professional championship in three-cushion billiards, defeated A. H. Kieckhefer of this city, at Recital Hall, by a score of 80 to 44 in 67 innings. He thereby took a lead of 16 points over the titleholder.

While slow at the outset, Layton showed the same solid, well-calculated billiards that won him the title here a year ago. Kieckhefer started well, counting on each of his first seven trips to the table. He got nothing higher than a 2 in this stretch, however. His best runs were 5 and 4, which is considerable below his customary form.

Both players were bothered by the new cloth. After Kieckhefer gained a slight lead in the early sessions, Layton speeded up. Beginning at the fourth inning he ran 25 points in 12 innings, taking a lead of 15. His high run of 8 came in this stretch. It was made entirely by open-table shots and was finished with two naturals. The match by innings:

J. M. Layton—0 0 3 0 0 1 2 0 3 2 2 0
0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 5
0 1 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 1 2 2 0 1 0 1 0 9
0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 2—65. Innings—67.
High run—8.
A. H. Kieckhefer—1 1 1 1 1 2 1 0 0 0
0 2 1 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 1 0 1 0
0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 5 0 2 1 0 1
2 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 4—44. Innings—67. High run—5.

VANDERBILT IS COMMODORE

NEW YORK, New York—H. S. Vanderbilt has been elected commodore of the New York Yacht Club in place of J. P. Morgan who has held the position since 1919, but declined to be nominated this year. George Nichols has been elected vice-commodore and Vincent Astor, rear-commodore.

YALE ELECTS MAYORS

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—D. A. Mayors '23, of New York City, has been elected captain of the Yale University soccer football team for next season.

CHAMPIONS LOSE
FOOTBALL MATCH

Several Other Surprising Results Recorded in Parisian Association Championship Competition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France—After a lapse of three weeks the Parisian Association football championship competition was resumed on November 20, and several surprising results have to be recorded. Chief of these was the defeat of the Red Star team, winner of the national championship last season, by the Jeunesse Athlétique de St. Ouen, which rose from the "promotion" section at the end of the 1920-21 campaign. The Red Stars had much the better of the play but could not equalize the scores after the St. Ouen eleven had obtained a lead of two goals in the first half. The champions managed to find the net once and thus were obliged to admit defeat by the odd goal in three. Once ahead, the Jeunesse players relied chiefly upon defense. Their concentration in this direction was most effective, and they allowed the fast Red Star forwards little latitude.

The Olympique team gained a smashing victory over the Club Athlétique de Paris. The former had command of the situation throughout and scored seven times. The Club Athlétique de Paris representatives were very much off form, and the only goal they scored was due to some fumbling on the part of the winners' goal-keeper. Like the Rugby football team of the same organization, the soccer eleven of the Racing Club de France was slow off the mark this season, but, once in its stride, soon came abreast with its rivals. Against the Football Ettoile Club de Levallois, the Racing men played well and won comfortably, in spite of the fact that it was the only goal of the match that gave them their victory.

The Club Athlétique de la Société Générale, in strong contrast to the Racing Club de France, began the present season with a flourish of trumpets. As time progressed, however, it became apparent that either the C. A. S. G. players were declining or the other teams were improving vastly. The splendid game produced by the meeting of the C. A. S. G. and the Club Française on November 20 seemed to indicate that the Générale men had lost little of their verve and skill. The Club Française attacked often and defended consistently, with the result that it lost only by 1 goal to 0. The Club Athlétique de Vitry, with the reputation of being particularly difficult to beat on its own ground, entertained the Association Sportive Française and, contrary to general expectation, lost by 1 goal to 0. A similar score resulted from the clash between Stade Française and the Union Sportive d'Athlétique de Cléchy, the latter being unable to put in a successful shot.

The Olympique Lillois upheld its reputation as champion team of the North in its match against the Association Sportive de Tourcoing, a side of undoubted strength. The Lillois men scored eight times and did not have a single goal registered against them. Scarcely less praiseworthy was the 7 to 1 victory obtained by the Racing Club de Roubaix at the expense of the Amical Club des Arts de Roubaix. The strong point about the former eleven is its combination play. The two Calais teams, the Racing Club and the Club Sportif, shared two goals, each side scoring from a penalty kick. The Union Sportive de Boulogne and the Sporting Club d'Abbeville both gained victories, the former defeating the Union Sportive de Dunkerque by 2 goals to 1 and the latter beating the Olympique Sporting Club de Boulogne by 2 clear goals.

The Sottenville Football Club eleven had been erratic in its early displays and for that reason was not expected to emerge victorious from its encounter with Stade Havrais in the Normandy championship. It did so, however, the final score being 2 to 0. The Havre Athletic Club was in good form against the Football Club de Dieppe, which it defeated by 3 to 1, and the same may be said of the Football Club de Rouen, to which the Union Sportive de Quevilly lost by 3 goals to 0. In Alsace, the Football Club, 1906, of Strassbourg defeated the Racing Club of the same town by 2 goals to 0.

The ordinary league proceedings were not the only Soccer attractions on November 20, as the visit of two Spanish teams to the south of France attracted considerable interest. One of these teams, the Real Sociedad de San-Sebastian, defeated the Stade Bordelais by 5 goals to 1, but the other, the Real Union Club d'Irun, was narrowly defeated by the Vie au Grand Air de Medoc, which secured the only goal of the game. The Real Union Club d'Irun did not field a full team, and this may have had a lot to do with its defeat, as the Spaniards played attractive football and seemed a businesslike side.

KANSAS AWARDS
NINETEEN LETTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Kansas—The 1922 University of Kansas football team will be led by S. E. Higgins '23. Higgins was chosen captain at a banquet given in honor of the Kansas team by the Rotary Club of Lawrence here Thursday night. Higgins has played left tackle on the Crimson and Blue team for the past two years and is a good heady player.

Fifteen members of the football

team and four cross-country men were awarded letters. The football men winning K's are:

P. R. Jones '22, captain; C. A. Black '24, J. H. Boots '23, C. H. Freese '24, M. F. Griffin '24, S. E. Higgins '23, Max Kreuger '24, C. A. McAdams '24, A. J. McDonald '23, D. L. Spurgeon '23, C. O. Wilson '23, G. L. Weidlein '24, A. J. Davidson '24, H. L. Reedy '22, S. G. Saunders '22.

The Crimson and Blue team will lose only three of these men through graduation this year, Jones, Saunders and Reedy. With this nucleus of letter men to form a team around next year, the University of Kansas should have a powerful football team with the addition of several stars from this year's freshman squad.

The cross-country men awarded letters are as follows:
P. B. Patterson '23; W. M. James '23; A. R. Massey '22; J. G. Wilson '23. Patterson was elected captain of the cross-country team for next year. Patterson is one of the best two milers in the Missouri Valley Conference and was a member of the cross-country team last year.

TRAVERS LEADS
SECOND DIVISION

Fulham Football Player Has a Total of 13 Goals, One More Than Nearest Rival, Howarth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Bernard Travers of Fulham obtained a goal in the Second Division of the English Association Football League on November 19, and that sufficed to lift him to the top position in the list of goal-scorers, as the man with whom he had formerly shared first place, T. Howarth, Leeds United, did not increase his total of 12. James Bauchop of Bradford was another man who failed to find the net on the date mentioned. He and four other players, including S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham, the crack Second Division scorer of last season, occupied the third place. Puddefoot scored twice for his team on November 19, and was the only man in the Second Division who managed to obtain more than one goal. This was in contrast to the previous week, when, among other good individual feats, B. R. Mills of Hull City scored four goals in the course of a single match. His name does not appear in the appended list of players with five or more goals to their credit, as prior to his brilliant performance on November 19, Mills had not been a scorer for Hull City. The list:

Player and club	Goals
Bernard Travers, Fulham	13
T. Howarth, Leeds United	12
S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham United	9
James Bauchop, Bradford	9
C. W. Flood, Hull City	8
J. R. Spaven, Notts Forest	8
James Broad, Stoke	8
J. D. Hammond, Barnsley	8
Brough Fletcher, Barnsley	8
James Trotter, Bury	8
J. Moore, Derby County	8
J. M. McIntyre, Sheffield Wednesday	8
G. Edmondson, Wolverhampton Wanderers	6
W. Paterson, Derby County	6
Daniel Shea, Fulham	6
Donald Cook, Fulham	6
D. Brown, Notts County	6
W. Morgan, Coventry City	6
L. J. Connor, Crystal Palace	5
W. Tinsley, Notts Forest	5
J. Watson, West Ham United	5
T. Page, Fort Vale	5

LINFIELD WINS
IN IRISH LEAGUE

IRISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE (To November 19 inclusive)

	Goals					
	W.	L.	D.	For	Agst	Pts
Linsfield	6	0	3	15	4	15
Glentoran	5	2	3	14	7	13
Distillery	5	3	1	16	14	11
Glenavon	3	4	2	10	12	8
Queen's Island	3	5	2	9	16	8
Cliftonville	0	8	1	1	12	1

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland—Defeating Cliftonville by 1 goal to 0, the undefeated Linsfield Association football team made certain of winning the Irish League championship on November 19. Its victory placed it in an unassailable position, with one match still to play. The Cliftonville men offered stout resistance to their doubtful opponents, and, as mentioned, Linsfield won only by a solitary goal registered by Merwyn Scott some eight minutes from the end.

The game between Distillery and Glentoran at the latter's ground was looked forward to with much interest. Glentoran won many trophies last season, but on this occasion could only "raw" at two goals each, after being twice in arrears. James Baker scored both goals for Distillery and Hugh Meek both for Glentoran. Queen's Island and Glenavon met at Belfast and a good game ended in a victory for Queen's Island by 2 goals to 1. James Chambers and Hugh Kennedy scored both goals for the Island and James Clarke the one for Glenavon.

PLAN CABLE CHESS MATCH

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The proposal from the Manhattan Chess Club of New York, New York, for a chess match to be played by cable on from four to six boards some Sunday during next March or April has been received with pleasure by the Argentine Chess Club, officials of the local club stated yesterday. They announced that the proposals had been accepted, pending discussion of conditions.

YALE ELECTS

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—E. C. Vander Pyl '23 of Oberlin, Ohio, has been elected captain of the Yale University cross-country team for next season.

SPAIN CONTINUES
DEBATE ON MELILLA

Eminent Political Personages
Rise to Defend Themselves
Against Criticisms of Policy
Pursued in Moroccan Zone

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from the European
News Office

MADRID, Spain.—Some great reputations may be sadly marred, despite all care and discretion in protecting them, before all debates on the present series of difficulties in Morocco are terminated. Eminent political personages have begun to rise with some evident emotion to defend themselves. The Viscount de Eza, Minister of War in the last government, is the most notable example so far. He is generally regarded as a keen, enthusiastic and sincere young politician who has devoted himself deeply to the study of great affairs with which Spain is concerned. A conservative, he is one of the democratic kind with strong sympathies with Labor, and he represented Spain some time ago at the Labor conference in the United States of America.

As War Minister, his appointment to which office was very keenly criticized at the time it was made, the Viscount threw great energy into his work and on two occasions made extensive tours of study and investigation through the whole of the Spanish zone in Morocco. Also he was War Minister still when the disaster in the Melilla region occurred, and now it is not unnaturally asked where were the eyes of the Viscount de Eza that he did not see and to what extent was he satisfied by the landings to which he was subjected by officials high and low. A very sensitive man, the Viscount de Eza now feels his position acutely.

Army Reform Not Urgent

Before he came to make his statement in Parliament, the present War Minister, Mr. de la Cierva, rose for the first time in the debate to deal with the remarks and even sensational statements that had been made by Martinez Campos, who has taken a most depressing view of the army and its organization, and suggested that the time had come to bring in army reforms and organizations from foreign parts. Mr. de la Cierva intends to make his full and regular statement at the close of the debate, but he felt at the close of a first reply to Mr. Campos beforehand, for the latter's speech had plainly had an effect upon the Chamber. Mr. de la Cierva evidently took the suggestion about obtaining expert assistance from abroad with seriousness. "My opinion is absolutely contrary in regard to this matter," he said. "For my part I do not regard the form of the organization as essential; it is enough if it is good, and the important thing then is good will. Not only the letter, but the spirit of the organization must be fulfilled."

Mr. de la Cierva went on to say that he would not deny that reform in army administration was desirable, but he did not think it was urgent. Then he dealt with a difficult point that had been raised by Mr. Campos, as to where were all the thousands of officers and soldiers who, according to the War Department's and all other records, were supposed to have been at Melilla at the time of the disaster, but were not. Mr. de la Cierva faced the question boldly and proceeded very plainly to denounce some of the things that are done in the army. It was no use denying or defending it; all those thousands were improperly on leave. When he went to the War Department he found that this evil had become very serious, and he at once put a stop to it, giving instructions for the future. He said that leave should be granted without the special authorization of the Minister.

Stores Found Empty

As a matter of fact, in estimating their casualties they had, he thought, figured them far too high in the first place because they had not sufficiently taken into account the leave permits that had been granted. He hoped for much from the patient and difficult inquiry that was being conducted by General Pizarro. Then the War Minister accorded the highest praise to General Berenguer, speaking of his beautiful serenity, alone in Melilla, resisting the attack that was being made upon it. Had the tribes pressed home the advantage they had already gained at the beginning, Melilla would hardly have resisted them. The general could not go to the relief of the garrison that were besieged and which resisted, for he had to remember what had happened in 1909, and he had only forces available that were not prepared for immediate combat. It was one of the bitter regrets of General Berenguer that he could not go to the relief of the besieged at Mont Arruit and other places.

Mr. de la Cierva, great advocate of national reconstruction on a grand scale, proceeded to vindicate the moral of many of the things that had happened. "Here is one more demonstration," he explained, "of the fact that we go on living in a state of the utmost negligence and in the abandonment of all the particular problems. We spent vast amounts on the War Department's budget, but when material was wanted at Melilla we found the stores empty! The garrisons were much reduced and were without proper military instruction. We have had to appeal to foreigners for means of military defense, revealing that we had not made the necessary preparation for even such an episode as this present campaign in Africa. Let the patriots think of all that this may signify. But I do not wish to attack any particular sections in politics. Let us separate our armed institutions from all questions of party."

Mr. de la Cierva went on to say that

much material that had been rejected or unused by the powers in the world war had been offered to Spain, and she had been obliged to take advantage of such offers to avoid useless expenditures of public money. For his own part he had most earnestly wished that their own national industries might have provided the army with material for the campaign, and as a matter of fact Spain had supplied a large proportion of the hats and shoes. They had also begun to manufacture machine guns. After delays and difficulties they had succeeded in putting forth a considerable quantity of artillery material.

It was true, he said, that in the trying days of the recent past they had been short of munitions because they had not made their calculations correctly, but now they were tolerably well provided and very shortly they would have all the fighting material that they needed. For those who were responsible for the shortage let them make their demands. As for the deficiencies in administration, the state of the budget and the allowances had to be taken into consideration. Upon the strictures that had been passed upon the aviation services, let it be remembered that after all these were only in an embargo state in Spain, but they had youth in the country that came to these services with zeal and intrepidity, and let them pay just tribute then to those who had been heroes. They hoped that in the future all aviation material might be manufactured in Spain. Their applause should be awarded to the Foreign Legion and the regulars for their heroic bearing; they had fought like lions.

Viscount de Eza Apologetic

It was after this that the Viscount de Eza came forward with his apology. If such it was to be called—and it was really that in effect. The essence of it was that the Dato Government, in which he had served as War Minister, had really done everything that could be humanely expected of them in the way of guarding against unforeseen possibilities. He said he spoke with the emotion that was natural to a man who had taken his course in politics in good faith and had suffered the misfortune of seeing such a catastrophe as horrible as that of Melilla occur, while he held office as Minister. The Dato cabinet had pursued the Protectorate policy. He, the Viscount, had thought, and the government had encouraged him in the idea, that it was essential that the War Minister should go to Morocco and study on the spot the problems that were presented.

It was true, he continued, that they could only come to be known in a superficial manner in the course of an official visit, but anyhow, being at least a first contact with reality, they could exert an influence upon the Minister. Then taking up the point of the position of General Berenguer, and the character of the Spanish effort in Morocco, General Silvestre having embarked upon what appeared to be purely military enterprises, the Viscount de Eza said that as the result of the journey he made through Spanish Morocco an official note was issued by the Cabinet, which, without making any pretension to being a program, had all the effect of being a ministerial declaration as to what line of conduct it was necessary to follow. Militarily and politically in the zone. To this he added a few notes upon his visit in which he set forth the most essential and urgent points.

Viscount Reads Letter

The Viscount desired to say now that from the very beginning that government gave to the Morocco question the primordial character of an effort in Protectorate policy, and therefore under its control nobody should have attempted—and he certainly for his own part would not have authorized—anything in the nature of what might be called a military or bellicose enterprise which was not secondary and accessory to the conduct of the political action. At this juncture he had written an important letter to the Marquess de Lema, then Foreign Minister, concerning some impressions he gathered when in Morocco which it was now desirable he should read. In this letter he had written:

"As the result of my journey I acquired the conviction that the High Commissioner is wanting in something which is rather difficult to define but very palpable in its reality, which should give him that personality essential for an initiative as absolute and full as the responsibility that fell upon him might be. I have observed in practice, by means of numerous conversations between him and the commandant generals, that Berenguer does not venture, for reasons of delicacy which are very praiseworthy but which prejudice his command, to take definite initiatives on his own account, and to exercise his authority over the commandant generals."

"These in their turn believe they have some initiative capacity, but out of consideration of personal respect and comradeship toward Berenguer do not venture upon any step without his most absolute approval. From all this there is the result that there is something imperfect in the situation of each, and what is more, it leads to no small vacillation at the decisive moment in that of settling upon a plan and executing it promptly and rapidly. I am, consequently, convinced of the necessity of strengthening the High Commissioner in the matter of these definite and final attributes of which today perhaps he is legally wanting and for which, for the time being, he does not in reality exercise."

As the result of this suggestion, the Viscount de Eza remarked, powers which were necessary to him were apportioned to the High Commissioner very definitely and were embodied in a decree which was approved by the Cabinet. The Chamber suspended its sitting before the former War Minister had finished his statement.

BERLIN WAITERS
ARE BACK AT WORK

Agreement With the Proprietors,
If Faithfully Adhered To,
Will Abolish Tipping System

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The agreement which at length settled the waiters' strike in Berlin is interesting mainly because it is expected to lead to the abolition of the traditional system of "tipping." The strike lasted over five weeks and caused considerable inconvenience in Berlin.

Of the chief restaurants, only that connected with the Adlon carried on business as usual, thanks to the prompt granting by the management of the waiters' demands. The other restaurants, and small eating houses made a more or less successful attempt to meet the needs of their clients by employing kitchen maids to act as waitresses. Even the police protection which the authorities accorded them did not prevent disturbances occurring at various restaurants where the indignant waiters on strike raided the premises and insulted or attacked guests and "blackleg" helpers alike.

Various attempts at a settlement made by the Berlin police president having failed, the public was growing accustomed to the new situation when, on the demand of the waiters' union, the Labor unions of Berlin issued an ultimatum which may be summed up in three days or a general strike. Press and public, alarmed at the prospect of a general strike, and all its attendant inconveniences—lack of gas and electricity, shortage of water—called on the proprietors to meet the men in a spirit of conciliation. A conference was accordingly held, with the result that the following agreement was concluded:

Tipping Forbidden

(1) A regular salary of 1500 marks monthly to be paid to the waiters in restaurants and coffee houses, and 1300 marks to waiters in hotels and the better class restaurants.

(2) An extra charge of 10 per cent to be added to the bill on the prices of all meals and refreshments served.

(3) The division of the money between management and staff accruing from the extra charge of 10 per cent to be made by the proprietors and the representatives of the waiters.

(4) In all hotels, restaurants and coffee houses the following notice to be prominently displayed: "The waiters themselves who receive regular wages request the guests not to offer them tips, as their acceptance is rigidly forbidden."

(5) Penalizing of waiters who took part in the strike is not to be tolerated.

(6) The reinstatement of strikers takes place according to the number of vacant posts; in the filling of the latter, married men or men with long service to have preference.

(7) Employees who were engaged during the strike to be discharged.

(8) Cases in dispute to be settled by a tribunal consisting of three members of employers' organizations and three representatives of the waiters' union.

(9) Employees who have been guilty of criminal attacks on restaurants during the strike are not to be reinstated in those restaurants.

Triumph of Wage System

A correspondent of the "Allgemeine Zeitung," for example, writes to that newspaper mentioning a list of leading restaurants and coffee houses where even today no adequate service need be expected by guests who do not display a readiness. Does the agreement really mean the abolition of tips? Such is the question that the public is now asking—a little doubtfully, it must be confessed.

The hotel proprietors have surrendered their point of view and have given the waiters for a regular definite wage. We may calmly and truthfully say that the point in question after five weeks of hard struggle has now triumphed. The struggle was conducted for a regular wage and against the tipping system and therefore the result reached must be regarded as a splendid triumph. Every effort must be made to remain loyal to the anti-tip system now inaugurated, as otherwise the sympathy of the public and the dignity of the waiters alike will be sacrificed.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

MOSCOW, Russia.—It is officially announced that in spite of the condition prevailing in the country a large exploring expedition has been planned and is expected to set out from Archangel in the near future. The northern regions of the Arctic Ocean are going to be the field for the exploring work of the expedition and the program comprises meteorological, hydrological and biological research. The expedition numbering 300 persons, will include some 250 natural scientists, all of whom will be engaged in the actual research work.

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CALIFORNIA

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

SIR HENRY WOOD

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Royal Philharmonic Society in all the 110 years of its existence, has bestowed its medal on only 31 persons, among whom were Johannes Brahms, Hans von Bülow, Pabla Casals, Charles Gounod, Joseph Joachim, Fritz Kreisler, Jan Kubelik, Vladimir de Pachman, Paderewski, Adelina Patti, Anton Rubinstein, Charles Santley, and Eugene Ysaie. The thirty-second name, that of Henry J. Wood, brings with it a weight of honor as great as any the Philharmonic can give.

Looking back now it is clear that the season of opera that Wood conducted for Lago at the Olympic Theater in the early '90s was one of the decisive events in his experience. He conducted Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" and quickly developed a sympathy and understanding for Russian music. It is not too much to say that in subsequent years he has done more than anyone in England to popularize the great works of the Russian masters through the channel of the Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts, through the Queen's Hall Symphony and Sunday concerts.

Of his own steady progress as a conductor there can be no two opinions. The writer in Grove's Dictionary says of him: "Wood's career was unchecked, and his development steady and rapid. . . . He has dropped many of the little eccentricities of manner which marred his first efforts, and his intense love of detail has gradually ceased to obscure his conception of works as a whole."

The affection and admiration felt for him by his band are remarkable, and are among the proudest honors a man can win. His orchestra knows better than anyone what an unfailing spring of music there is in him, what a ripe experience, what a reliability. Besides, his kindness and wit are of a sort to win loyalty. Many are the stories told of him, and a short one may be quoted. One darkish, inclement morning, when the band was at a rehearsal in Queen's Hall, the oboe got decidedly out of tune, and it became necessary to stop to get things put right. At that moment the sun shone out. Sir Henry turned to the player, "Mr. —, will you kindly make 'ay while the sun shines?" he said. Was there ever a more deliciously neat application of the cockney dialect, and a proverb—for A is of course the note which an orchestra tunes to.

His genius, grit, and geniality have won Sir Henry hosts of friends. When the Royal Philharmonic Society gave its recent recital at the Grafton Galleries on October 30, for the purpose of presenting its gold medal, a throng of distinguished musicians assembled, and Princess Beatrice put the crowning touch upon the ceremony by coming herself to make the presentation. Proceedings were opened, immediately after her arrival, by Beethoven's septet (omitting the slow movement) played by C. Woodhouse, A. Hobday, Purcell Jones, C. Winterbottom, C. Draper, W. James, and A. E. Brain, Jr. (all prominent members of the Philharmonic orchestra), and the aria "Non più di fiori" (from "Clemenza di Tito"), Mozart, sung by Anne Thurnfield and accompanied by Daisy Bucktrout. An interesting note gave the information that these works were first performed by the Philharmonic Society in 1813 and 1820. Certainly, however good the first performances may have been, they could not have exceeded those given on this occasion—the septet in particular went perfectly.

After the music Sir Alexander Mackenzie, principal of the Royal Academy of Music and one of the original leaders of the British Musical Renaissance, made an admirable speech. Princess Beatrice then presented the gold medal to Sir Henry Wood, who expressed his thanks in a speech of such sincerity, modesty, and good sense, that he charmed everyone. He entered a protest against the habit audiences had got into of watching conductors so much, and added, "People don't go to picture galleries to hear pictures; why should they go to concerts to look at music?"

Under the conductorship of Albert Coates, the Royal Philharmonic Society's concert at Queen's Hall on November 17 provided some of the finest orchestral playing that has been heard in London this year. Anyone who has ever played in a good orchestra would have recognized the superlative touch in the performance of Brahms' symphony in F which ended the concert.

The evening began well with the professional music from Rimsky-Korsakov's "Golden Cockerel." Then came Arnold Bax's eagerly awaited new concerto for viola and orchestra, played by Lionel Tertis. With such a soloist, the work had every advantage on its production. It was received with a good deal of applause, but when the first glow caused by the popularity of its composer and the admiration of the audience for Tertis had passed away, one doubts whether the concerto will be much played. Like most of Bax's work it is dreamily picturesque, off-beautiful in a way, but it lacks grip, is not well written for the viola, and is injudiciously scored as to accompaniments.

Joseph Holbrooke's poem for orchestra, "Uralume," based on Poe's poem of the same name, had many of the things the Bax concerto lacked. Here at any rate was imagination, vivid if undisciplined. Here, too, was a general richness of orchestration, even if the details were occasionally obstructive or inappropriate.

They were followed by that "Tone

Poem" for small orchestra by Delius which he wrote in 1911 and called "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring," and Brahms' third symphony.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The calendar is crowded with pre-holiday musical events of more than local significance. The first of three weeks for the San Carlo Opera Company has been a series of successes. On the opening night "Carmen" was performed. Esther Ferrabini had the name part. Her version was not waiting in fire and abandon, but the terzetto was tempered by an affectionate better nature in a portrayal that offered pointed contrasts. Bosca's Don Jose was respectable. Madeleine Keltie, a Boston girl, was a capital Micaela, and Sylvia Tell was wildfire at the head of the ballet.

The enthusiasm for Richard Strauss, who guided the Philadelphia orchestra through a performance of his own works—"Don Juan," "Till" and the "Domestic"—was enormous. There was no waste motion when he led. His feet were still as statues, however nimble his thinking. In the "Domestic" especially he applied a minutely laborious power of analysis that lingered over the intimate meaning of every phrase, and for all the care seemed neither over-curious nor pedantic.

Marcel Dupre, at the Wanamaker organ, repeated his feat of improvising a symphony on themes submitted. These who gave him the themes were Leopold Stokowski, S. Wesley Sears, Charles M. Gounod, Henry S. Fry, E. To E. Matland, Dr. J. M. Ward. The Philadelphia Orchestra Ensemble performed for the Chamber Music Association. The players were ten in number—a quintet of strings plus a quintet of wind. The works performed to the general acceptability—since all were melodious and not in any particular bizarre—were Holbrooke's "Miniature Characteristic Suite," Dvorak's G major quintet, Goossens' "Impressions of a Holiday," Debussy's "Children's Corner Suite." The Goossens work is a trio, and for this number Ellis Clark Hamann at the piano supported the flute and the cello. Horace Alwyne, now attached to the music department at Bryn Mawr, gave proof in recital of his quite extraordinary accomplishments as a pianist, highly esteemed by Gabilowitch and appraised in public appearances with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, and the Russian Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Alwyne is a newcomer from England; he is a young man, and he is properly and generally regarded as a most valuable accession to Philadelphia's musical circles.

In more than one particular the performance of "Louise" by the Metropolitan Opera Company came short of its exalted standard. Gerda Farrar in the name part was a graceful picture, but she did not bring a sufficiency of voice to the climaxes. Among the vast number of minor roles etched incisively by those who had them, George Meader's Nottambullist, Mary Ellis' Apprentice and the Irma of Raymond Delaunais may be singled out for commendation.

At the second of the Monday Morning Musicales, Ernest Schelling made the piano speak as though it were near neighbor to the family of wind instruments. Mr. Schelling put all his thought with the utmost seriousness upon his playing, and did no posturing whatever in the presence of an audience that marked and liked his pains and his sincerity. With Frederick Bristol at the piano, John Barclay, English baritone, sang on the same occasion. He was completely successful. He had presence, he chose good songs—though he assembled too many of the most solemn in one group—and he united convincingly the skill and the seeming rapture of the finished musician.

ALICE NIELSEN ON THE CHAUTAUQUA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"I am a believer in the value of the Chautauqua circuits as a force in the musical education of the United States," says Miss Alice Nielsen. "I have recently finished a tour of 100 concerts over the southern circuit, six concerts a week. When my friends heard that I had signed a contract for these concerts they began calling me up and saying, 'Don't do it, Alice!' 'Do you realize that you are going to be obliged to sing in tents?' I told them that I knew that I was to sing in tents, but that I remembered that Sarah Bernhardt had toured parts of the United States in a tent, and I had also been told that the people here were to sing were hungry for music; that in many of the towns they had never heard an opera singer, and I was going down there to sing for them."

"I did find them hungry for music; filled with an appreciation of it and gratitude for the singer that gave me an exhilaration I shall never forget. I gave them as good programs as I would sing in New York or in Boston, and they loved them. Everywhere I found that the phonograph has been opening the way for a true musical taste. The audiences listened as intently to the foreign texts I sang as they did to the English. Their applause I do not take as a personal tribute but as homage to music, for which they longed. If other artists could once experience the satisfaction I gained on that Chautauqua trip more of them would be eager to make such tours, both as a duty and for the sake of the inspiration they afford me."

"We have in the United States as

good voices as can be found anywhere in the world. The gift can be beautifully under proper guidance. And there I'd like to give a word of advice to young singers. 'Don't study too long!' Don't study at home and in the studio year after year without making public appearances. Get before audiences as soon as possible. 'Little things that pass unnoticed in the studio stand out as glaring faults when heard in a concert hall. There is so much to learn that cannot be learned except before an audience. It took me years to learn to sing simple English songs and sing them with all my heart. For anyone intending to enter an operatic career let me say that it is a great mistake when studying a rôle to separate the study of the music and the acting. One should begin to sing and act together one or two phrases at a time.'

"BORIS GODUNOFF"

Chaliapin's Reappearance in New York
"Boris Godunoff," opera in three acts, music by Moussorgsky, presented at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, evening of December 9, 1921. The cast:

Boris.....Feodor Chaliapin
Ivan.....Raymond Delaunais
Ksenia.....Ellen Dalowy
The Nurse.....Kathleen Howard
Shchusky.....Angelo Bada
Tchekaloff.....Carl Schlegel
Brother Pimen.....Leon Richter
Dimitri.....Oryndel Harrold
Marina.....Jeanne Gordon
Varlaam.....Paolo Anania
The Innkeeper.....Marie Matfield
The Simpleton.....Giordano Palmieri
A Police Official.....Louis d'Angelo
Levitsky.....Ternakowsky
Vincenzo Reschiglian
A Court Official.....Giordano Palmieri

NEW YORK, New York.—"Boris Godunoff" has been in the repertoire of the Metropolitan Opera Company for some nine years. It has been given occasional performances with Mr. Didur in the title rôle and its first performance this season promised special interest as it brought forward Feodor Chaliapin, who had not been a member of the Metropolitan forces since the season of 1907-8.

The house was packed on the evening of December 9. Before 10 o'clock outside the doors there had been a long line of Russians, waiting to buy standing room for the evening performance, and the noisy enthusiasm with which they awaited the lifting of the curtain added to the expectations of a great evening. But in the first place the libretto is poor. The three acts of the opera, which are set in a manner that causes the audience to lose the continuity of action as far as the leading characters are concerned, as an example—Boris, the leading character, appears for a few moments in Scene 3 of Act I; then in on Scene 2 in Act II, and after that appearance, where he makes a bid for interest, he disappears until the last scene in Act III. The tenor appears in four of the eight scenes, but is given only one chance for real singing, in the last scene of the second act, where he has a duet with the soprano. Miss Gordon and Mr. Harrold sang that music well and it seems like only melodiously thrilling and purely vocal music in the entire opera.

The music allotted to the chorus must be excepted for there are choral numbers that ought to be inspiring, but for some reason the truly splendid chorus sang monotonously. As the chorus is "on" almost all the time, and is heard when it is not seen, that in itself had the effect of slowing up the performance. The music all lacks the fire and go one looks for in Slavic themes. The orchestra, which is especially drab. That is undoubtedly somewhat due to the colorless readings given it by the conductor, Gernaro Papi.

Leon Rothlie's mellow voice made the long recital of Russia's woes endurable. He is a convincing actor and his brother Pimen was as fine a portrait as was his drawing of that entirely different character, the General in "La Navarrese."

Mr. Chaliapin looked all that had been said for him. Such a huge yet graceful figure can rarely have been seen on any stage. He sang a few measures, a very few, in a mellow but ready tone very much like that of a high baritone who could make himself a passable tenor, and then left the scene. In his next scene he again impressed with his presence. His voice was fuller, always pleasing, but did not exhibit the depth of a basso and never impressed by its power. This is the "big scene" for a Boris. The latter was a Tzar of many crimes. His people, constantly threatened with whips, hail Boris with "Glorias" as he approaches and cry out and conspire against him as soon as he is out of sight. The fault is more that of his officials than his own and, confronted with proofs of the conditions of his people, he imagines, during a long monologue, that he sees his victims. In this scene Mr. Chaliapin gave a finished piece of acting, one of those interesting studies that are watched happening on the other side of the footlights, hold one's attention, but hardly grip one as did Mme. Jerizta's Tosca. The music itself does not possess the appeal of that in the Tosca scene, and what there was Mr. Chaliapin often spoke instead of singing.

It is only fair to state that ever since he has been in America, this fall, word has been given out that Mr. Chaliapin's voice has not been "acclimated." On the other hand, it is as fair to state that nothing that was heard or seen in the performance of "Boris Godunoff" on the evening of December 9, seemed to justify raising the prices of admission for orchestra stalls to \$10. The non-Russian part of the audience seemed rather indifferent. While the rest of the cast sang in Italian, Mr. Chaliapin employed the original Russian text, and his compatriots were jubilant.

RALPH VAUGHAN WILLIAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In the course of a conversation on British music a shrewd observer of men and events once remarked to the present writer, "It is a curious thing, but whoever you're talking to, they all agree in liking Vaughan Williams. It doesn't matter whether they are classicists, or revolutionaries in art, it doesn't matter whether they are professionals or amateurs. If you mean Vaughan Williams they all say 'Ah! now, I admire his music.'"

The observer was right. Quietly, naturally, without any such intention or attempt on his own part, Vaughan Williams has come to be a center in British music and he probably knows less than anyone how this has happened. He would, in all likelihood, stoutly deny that it had happened. But observers often see most of the game, and this big, kindly, retiring Englishman is ready to be interested in other people's music, so silently modest about his own, has won a great regard from his fellow countrymen, and is looked to with trust and gratitude by the many young composers who come into touch with him. "What does Vaughan Williams say?" "What did he think of it?" are words frequently on the lips of instinctive acknowledgments of his profound sincerity and simplicity, as much as of his preeminent musical abilities. Tributes also to his understanding of the true nature of English music, and his practice based on this truth.

Ralph Vaughan Williams (to give the full interpretation of those initials R. V. W. now so familiar to English musicians) is a man of Gloucestershire, a remarkable county which, though small in mileage has given more eminent musicians to England than any other district of the kingdom. The fierce struggles with circumstance which fall to the lot of so many composers did not come to him. Instead, like Parry before him, he had a public school and university career. From 1887 to 1890 he was at Charterhouse; next came two years spent at the Royal College of Music; thence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Music in 1894 and Bachelor of Arts in 1895, and studied composition under Dr. Charles Wood, and the organ under Dr. Alan Gray. On leaving Cambridge he came back again to the Royal College of Music for a year. Here he worked at composition under two leaders of the British Renaissance, Sir Hubert Parry and Sir Charles Stanford, studied the organ under Sir Walter Parratt, the leading British organist, and was a pupil of Graham Moore and Herbert Sharpe for piano.

Having thus amassed knowledge from the best British sources, Vaughan Williams went abroad to learn foreign points of view, and studied under Max Bruch at the Akademie der Künste in Berlin for a time. After this he came back to England, and there followed a period of work as organist of South Lambeth Church and University Extension lecturer on music. In 1901 he went to Cambridge to proceed to the degree of Doctor of Music.

Germany, at the end of the nineteenth century, was reckoned as the musical hub of the world, with Russia as an outer circle. But in the early years of the present century recognition of the French school, of the aims of Debussy and Ravel dawned upon England. Vaughan Williams was quick to see the value of these new ways of saying things in music. He was also dissatisfied with his own technical proficiency. He is one of those composers who with powerful ideas to express has, like Beethoven, found great difficulty in forging a technique flexible enough for their expression. So in 1908 he went to Paris to investigate. He has often been said that he studied under Ravel—probably an exact description of the situation is to say that Vaughan Williams studied Ravel. During the years that followed Vaughan Williams' history is mainly that of his compositions.

At the time the war broke out he was already beyond the original age limit for the British Army. But he immediately turned to public work helpful to the country. In conjunction with Dr. Walford Davies, Mr. W. W. Cobbett, Mr. H. C. Colles, and others, he initiated the Committee for Music in War Time, which subsequently amalgamated with the Professional Classes War Relief Committee and did such invaluable work in assisting professional musicians in distressed circumstances at that time. Then, after a few months, he quietly followed Walt Whitman's example and joined the army as a private in the Royal Garrison Artillery. He remained in the army to the end of the war, served both in France and Salonica, on demobilization, returned to his civilian avocations as quietly and unostentatiously as he had given them up.

Even a sketch as brief as that just given serves to show that Vaughan Williams has wide experience, and

wide sympathies to bring to his own music, but on turning to study this music itself one becomes aware of other very important elements, which have contributed to give his work its real English characteristics without weakening its broad, human appeal. These are his love and knowledge of British folk songs, of the great choral music of the Elizabethan period, and of the scores of Henry Purcell. Long ago Vaughan Williams and Gustav Holst (his former fellow-student and intimate friend) realized the value of these springs of music flowing from the past to irrigate the present, and by example and advocacy they have both been powerful factors in bringing these vivifying elements within the scope of music today.

The story of his final conversion to folk-song is bound up with the discovery of one of the most exquisite tunes in the folk-music of the world. Vaughan Williams himself tells it thus: "I was at that time entirely without any hand-evidence on the subject. I knew and loved the few English folk songs which were then available in printed collections, but I only believed in them vaguely. . . . My faith was not yet active. I was invited to a party given to people of a village in Essex, only 20 miles from London. We asked if any of them knew any of the old songs, whereupon an old man, a shepherd, began to sing a song which set all my doubts about folk-song at rest. The song which he sang was 'Bushes and Briars.' While on this subject it may be mentioned that Vaughan Williams has since done some very valuable collecting in the eastern counties, among his finds being the rattling good tunes 'Ward the Fiddle' and 'On Board a Ninety-Eight,' the latter a fine specimen of the Dorian mode treated in its bluff aspect.

Nearly every person who has written about Vaughan Williams has commented on the difficulty of cataloguing his compositions. The writers experience the same bewilderment that befell 'Alice' in Lewis Carroll's famous book when the croquet hoops got up and walked away. The fact is, Vaughan Williams evolves, rather than writes, his things. He may think of them for years and when he puts the notes on paper he writes, rewrites, molds, remolds, lengths, prunes, alters and again alters till it is next to impossible to date them, and though to other people they appear complete, it is doubtful whether he ever regards the form of any work as final. Never was a critic harder to satisfy. Also he has a habit of withdrawing works altogether which—though once he may have liked them—now fail to satisfy him. Quite a number have vanished thus, consigned to oblivion as if under a lettre de cachet.

Happily a good number of his compositions are now published, and so cannot be left away. They cover a wide range—choral, orchestral, chamber, and solo. One of the largest is the superb "Sea Symphony" produced at the Leeds Festival of 1910; one of the shortest is that wonderful hymn tune called "Sine Nomine" which appeared anonymously some years ago and arrested every one by its beauty. Gradually the secret of its authorship leaked out, and among musicians it is now usually referred to simply as "Vaughan Williams' tune."

In one of Romain Rolland's books there is a passage on the strange prophetic power which at times flames up in art. He says "Very often thanks to its depth and spontaneity music is the first indication of tendencies which later translate themselves into work, and afterwards into deeds. The Eroica symphony anticipated by more than ten years the awakening of the German nation." Vaughan Williams' greatest works possess this mysterious illumination. His "Sea Symphony" and the "London" symphony, both written before the war, did not become fully comprehensible until those years of concentrated heroism, tremendous forces and profound emotions were in progress.

So much was this the case that when in 1918 a great concert was given with the Bach Choir to commemorate the heroic deeds of the men of the British Navy, and the "Sea Symphony" was performed, people exclaimed "Why if he had written it purposely for this occasion he couldn't have done anything more suitable." But like Beethoven foreshadowing Napoleon at St. Helena, he had "already composed music for this event."

CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—At the Auditorium the Chicago Opera Association has been drawing large audiences. In Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," as in past seasons, Miss Mary Garden repeated her masterly interpretation of the title rôle. "L'Amore del Tre Re" was remarkable for the first appearance in it of Muratore in the part of Avito. He sang well and acted with that picturesque elegance which is one of his outstanding assets, but one felt that he was somewhat less secure in the frame of the picture than his predecessor, Edward Johnson. Miss Garden again presented a beautiful account of the heroine, Flora, and Virgilio Lazzari was admirable as the old king.

For many years connoisseurs have shaken their heads sadly at the inadequacy of Robert Schumann's orchestral skill. As in the passage of years, the art of instrumentation has become more and more brilliant, the message which Schumann set before the world in his four symphonies has by contrast become more and more faded. Last summer Mr. Stock took in hand the reconstruction of the third symphony—that which generally has been known as "Rhenish." In his revision of the work Mr. Stock set out by largely increasing the size of the orchestra for which the German master originally had scored his music. Schumann had employed 17 wind in-

struments; Mr. Stock made use of 24, and to the kettledrums, which were Schumann's sole representatives of the percussion department of the orchestra, he added triangle, cymbals, bass drum, and snare as well as tambourines. This was not, however, the extent of the changes made in the work. The transcriber made no attempt to patch the original composition. The entire color scheme of the symphony went by the board and effects of contrapuntal artifice were introduced although they were not in the original score. Nor did Mr. Stock hesitate to add material here and there where it appeared the exigencies of the situation needed it. The coda, for instance, which closes the finale, was lengthened and new material put into it.

All this, to be sure, constituted a heroic and drastic manipulation of a score which had been looked upon by more conservative music-lovers as one of the sacred monuments of art. Possibly Mr. Stock may have had some misgivings as to the attitude of the world when he laid about him in Schumann's work. To a lesser degree he had effected changes in other classic compositions, but apparently no one had found them out. Now he had come out into the open with a plain statement of the case. There can be no doubt that when the "Rhenish" symphony in its new raiment was performed at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on December 9-10 the transcriber was justified of his labors. The symphony sounded brilliant and inspired. Much that had been muddy and obscure in the original version now was made admirable to the ear.

Nor was there any doubt as to the approval of the house. When Mr. Stock's glowing peroration in the finale came to an end there were shouts of "bravo" and the conductor was constrained to appear often to bow his acknowledgments to the enthusiasm in the hall.

In addition to Brahms' "Academic Festival" overture and Alfvén's Swedish rhapsody, the program contained Dvořák's concerto for violoncello, its solo part played by Joseph Malkin, the first violoncellist of the orchestra.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Robert Lowrey was presented in a piano recital at the Plaza Hotel on the evening of December 6 by the Washington Heights Musical Club. Mr. Lowrey chose for his program, sonata No. VII F major, Mozart; organ concerto (arranged for piano), D minor, Bach-Stradahl; A. D. 1620, MacDowell; also the latter composer's "To a Wandering Iceberg." Scotch poem and his shadow dance; the last numbers were Chopin's étude in G sharp minor, op. 25, No. VII; G minor nocturne, op. 37, No. I; G major nocturne, op. 37, No. II, and fantasia in F minor, op. 49. In a program of such a nature one should not expect to be stirred by dynamic effects of pianistic virtuosity. Mozart was not composing for an instrument that possessed the forte as perfectly as it could produce the piano and though Chopin knew the pianoforte, his genius, too, was of the intimate nature. MacDowell numbers are also of a style that call for poetic interpretation rather than sonority of tone. Mr. Lowrey's program, though for the great part it was in that mood, was nevertheless sufficiently varied in selection to be interesting. He played with a clear-cut, ringing tone that never lost its singing power and he shaded with an insight of the poetic values and pianistic requirements, especially of the MacDowell and the Chopin numbers.

Miss Kathleen Parlow's playing of the Dost-Auer "Caprice" was perhaps her most sympathetic performance at her recent recital and won one of her enthusiastic recalls. Her program was by no means entirely made up of such dainty violin bits alone. It opened with Tartini's "Devil's Trill," to which Miss Parlow brought with authority and commendable skill with some faulty intonation. Then followed Concerto in A minor, Vieuxtemps; Symphonic Rhapsody, A. Walter Kramer (a number that is dedicated to Miss Parlow but which seems not very well knit together). She played that number with more fire of inspiration than any of the others, failing to arouse much enthusiasm because of the quality of the music itself. Dreams by Wagner-Ayer and Spanish Dance by Fernandez-Arbo with several extras after the regular program all gave much pleasure.

The Chicago Grand Opera Company will open its New York season on the evening of January 2 with "Samson and Delilah" with Muratore as Samson and Marguerite D'Alvarez as Delilah. Giorgio Polacco will conduct.

The concerts of the People's Symphony Orchestra, Boston, Massachusetts, given on December 4 and 11, brought to a hearing Dvořák's "New World" and Beethoven's eighth symphonies, as well as Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture and shorter pieces of less consequence. The orchestra was assisted by Mischa Muscato, who played Vieuxtemps' fifth concerto for violin, and Karl Zeise, who played Saint-Saëns' violoncello concerto. The concert of this organization are still continuing to offer to the music-loving public the opportunity of hearing the best music, adequately performed, at extremely low prices. The fact should not be lost sight of that this is made possible, in a large measure, by the self-sacrificing devotion to the highest artistic ideals of those taking part. Every encouragement is deserved in order that these concerts may continue their work in the cause of good music.

"ASCANIO"

At the Opéra, Paris

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Camille Saint-Saëns, great musician as he is, runs the risk of becoming known to the general public in France as the composer of a single opera—"Samson et Dalila." "Samson et Dalila" is among the half dozen favorite pieces in the repertoire of the Paris Opéra. Its fame is such as to overshadow that of other works of its composer. But recently the Opéra made the wise decision of reviving "Ascanio." It is many years since "Ascanio" has been heard, and for most people it is veritably a new work. Mr. Rouché, the director of the Opéra, shows a fine eclecticism. In one week he revived Mozart's "L'Enlèvement au Sérail" and Saint-Saëns' "Ascanio." The difference in the style of the two pieces furnished a remarkable contrast. It revealed the variety of talent that is possessed by the national temple of music.

"Ascanio" must be ranked among the best productions of French music. The singers are given every opportunity of displaying their vocal resources. This is grand opera in the full—perhaps one may say old-fashioned—sense of the expression. The personages stand out. There are many purple patches. The ballet is greatly in evidence. It is the rôle of Benvenuto Cellini which is the chief pillar of this work, and Marcel Journet, who is emotional and sincere, is compared advantageously with the original singer of this part—the famous Lassalle. His chief merit is that he sings with warmth and color. His voice is strong and finely modulated. His technique is admirable. It would be difficult to name an artist who is more sensitive to these effects of lyrical sentimentality. He is by turn melancholy, forceful, and tender.

Paul Goffin, as Ascanio, conveyed the simplicity, the youthful timidity, and the ingenious grace that belong to this character. Miss Demougeot is undoubtedly among the leading artists of the Opéra. It is possible that she is at her best in the larger rôles of tragedy but, nevertheless, as the Duchess d'Etampes she added to her long series of triumphs. Miss Charny obtained a great success in the "Chanson Florentine," as Scorzoni is a part which she fills with sure taste. It will be remembered that the Florentine worker in silver was invited by François I to his court, and in the opera François I is represented by Mr. Narçon. It must be confessed that both the stiff, sumptuous apparel and the madrigals such as "Adieu, Beauté ma Mère," appear a little demodé and are not altogether convincing. But the French King, who posed as a protector of the arts, was solemnly enough introduced.

Other well-chosen singers contributed to the triumph of this spectacle, but in part the success was due to the remarkable ballet which had been arranged by Léo Staats. Some of these dance tunes should be heard often and separately, for they are among the best work of Saint-Saëns.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—For their November concert at Wigmore Hall the London Chamber Concert Society engaged the Catterall quartet from Manchester. The two works performed were Pizetti's quartet in A and Mozart's quartet in C. The Pizetti proved to be a refined composition, a sort of aquarelle in music, with a first movement, vivace ma sereno, that opened attractively, and carried on well with every note deftly fitted and unexpected bits of tone color attained by perfectly legitimate means. The adagio was pleasantly good, and the third movement, a canzone (theme and variations) was charming, unusual, and had a very queer interesting chord poised at the end of some of the sections. Compared to this, the finale (fiddle, vivo) the Mozart quartet in C went well, the finale particularly so, but in the slow movement the Catteralls had not enough throb in their tone. The groups of four quavers, each group played with the clinging détaché in one stroke of the bow, sounded insignificant as rendered by them. Harriet Cohen presented a large group of pianoforte solos, seven by Pasquini, Vivaldi, and Scarlatti, the remaining five by Bax and Goossens.

The Classical Concert Society was responsible for a pleasant evening in Wigmore Hall on November 16. The music was drawn entirely from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and with an excellent chamber orchestra of strings, led by Charles Woodhouse and conducted by Desiré Dufaure, there was no lack of descriptive musicianship. The only objections one could raise were that the orchestra was sometimes too loud in the accompaniments, and sometimes sounded ragged. But he had admirable enthusiasm and, being a string player himself, knew how to make the most of the rich resources of string tone. The performance of Handel's concerto Grosso in D minor was good indeed to hear. In Bach's cantata in the Italian manner "Non sa che sia dolore" Dorothy Silk sang with perfect phrasing, intonation, steadiness and beauty of tone, while the flute concertante was treated with equal artistry by Louis Fleury. Purcell's three pieces for string orchestra made a hit and the music for flute and orchestra from the Elysium Scene of Gluck's "Orpheus" was heard under ideal conditions. Bach's overture in B minor for flute and orchestra concluded a charming program.

THE HOME FORUM

What Is a Letter?

There are two varieties of letters which are not genuine. The first of these is the open letter. The letter to the editor, letter to a noble lord, etc. This is really addressed to the public through the medium of a more or less imaginary correspondent. The Englishman's habit of writing to the London Times on all occasions is proverbial. Professor Goldwin Smith is a living example of the practice, transplanted to the field of the American newspaper press. But private letters written with an eye to publication are spoiled in the act. To be natural they should not mean to be overheard. If afterwards, by reason of the eminence of the writer, or of some quality in the letters themselves, they get into print, let it be from accident and not from forethought. Why is it, then, that the best printed letters, such as Gray's, Walpole's, Cowper's, Fitzgerald's, written with all the ease and intimacy of confidential intercourse—"written from one man and to one man"—are found to be composed in such perfect English, with such high finish, filled with matter usually reserved by professional authors for their essays or descriptive sketches; in fine, to be so literary? The reason I take to be partly in the mutual intellectual sympathy between writer and correspondent; and partly in the conscientious literary habit of the letter writer. Hawthorne's "Note Books," intended only for his own eye, are written with almost as much care as the romances and tales into which many pages of them were decanted with little alteration.

Besides the open letter, there is another variety which is not a real letter: I mean the letter of fiction. This has been a favorite method of telling a story. You know that all the novels of our first novelist, Richardson, are in this form: "Pamela," "Clarissa Harlowe," "Sir Charles Grandison"; and some of the most successful American short stories of recent years have been written in letters. Mr. James's "A Bundle of Letters," Mr. Aldrich's "Margery Daw," Mr. Bishop's "Writing to Rosina" and many others. This is a subjective method of narration and requires a delicate art in differentiating the epistolary style of a number of correspondents; though not more, perhaps, than in the management of dialogue in an ordinary novel or play. The plan has certain advantages and in Richardson's case was perhaps the most effective that he could have hit upon. I.e., the best adapted to the turn of his genius and the nature of his fiction. (Richardson began writing letters for young people.) Fitzgerald, the translator of Omar Khayyam, and himself one of our best letter writers, preferred Richardson to Fielding, as

did also Dr. Johnson. For myself, I will acknowledge that, while I enjoy a characteristic introduced letter here and there in a novel, as Thackeray, e.g., manages the thing; or even a short story in this form; yet a long novel written throughout in letters I find tedious, and Richardson's interminable fictions, in particular, perfectly unendurable.

But from these fictions uses of the form let us return to the consideration of the real letter, the letter written by one man to another for his private perusal, but which from some superiority to the temporary occasion, has become literature. The theory of letter writing has been well given by Mr. J. C. Bailey in his "Studies in Some Famous Letters." "What is a letter? It is written talk, with something, but not all, of the easiness of talking; and something, but not all, of the formality of writing. It is at once spontaneous and deliberate, a thing of art and a thing of amusement, the idle occupation of an hour and the sure index of a character."—Henry A. Beers in "The Art of Letter Writing."

Route Marchin'

We're marchin' on relief over Injia's sunny plains.
A little front o' Christmas-time an' just be'ind the Rains;
Ho! get away you bullock-man, you've 'eard the bugle blowed,
There's a regiment a-comin' down the Grand Trunk Road;
With its best foot first
And the road a-sliding past,
An' every bloomin' campin'-ground exactly like the last;
While the Big Drum says,
With 'is 'rowdy-dowdy-dow!—
"Kiko kisaywarsti don't you hamsher argy jow?"

Oh, there's them Injia temples to admire when you see,
There's the peacock round the corner an' the monkey up the tree,
An' there's that rummy silver-grass a-wavin' in the wind,
An' the old Grand Trunk a-trailin' like a rifle-sling be'ind,
While it's best foot first, . . .

At half-past five's Revelly, an' our tents they down must come,
Like a lot of button mushrooms when you pick 'em up at 'ome.
But it's over in a minute, an' at six the column starts,
While the women and the kiddies sit an' shiver in the carts.
An' it's best foot first, . . .

We're marchin' on relief over Injia's coral strand,
Eight 'undred fightin' Englishmen, the Colonel, and the Band;
Ho! get away you bullock-man, you've 'eard the bugle blowed,
There's a regiment a-comin' down the Grand Trunk Road;
With its best foot first
And the road a-sliding past,
An' every bloomin' campin'-ground exactly like the last;
While the Big Drum says,
With 'is 'rowdy-dowdy-dow!—
"Kiko kisaywarsti don't you hamsher argy jow?"

—Rudyard Kipling.

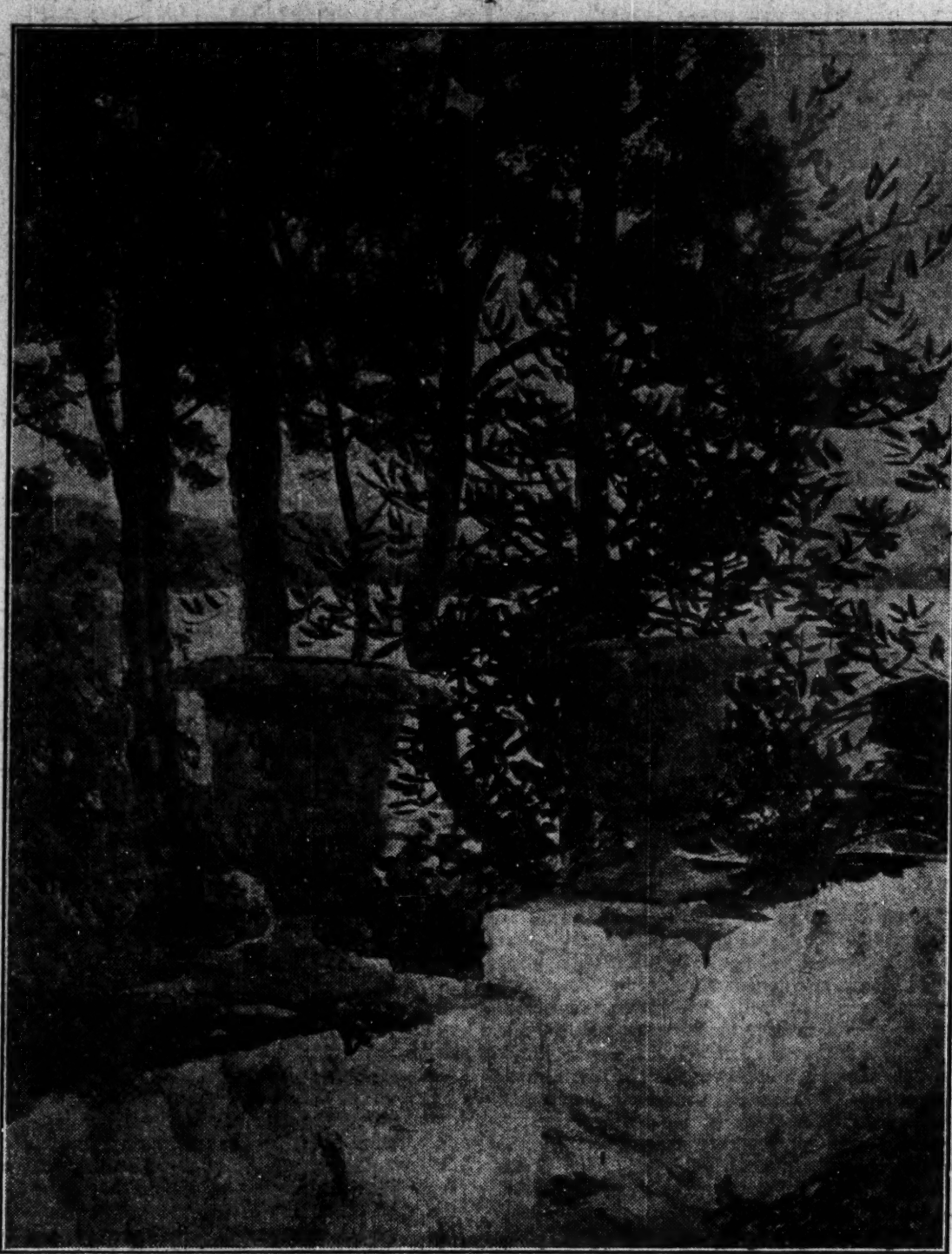
*Why don't you get on?

Christopher's First Lesson

In "John Christopher" Romain Rolland tells us of the boy's first music lesson:

"His grandfather gave the children an old piano, which one of his clients, anxious to be rid of it, had asked him to take. His patient ingenuity had almost put it in order. The present had not been very well received. Louise thought her room already too small, without filling it up any more; and Melchior said that Jean Michel had not ruined himself over it: just firewood. Only Christopher was glad of it without exactly knowing why. It seemed to him a magic box full of marvelous stories, just like the one in the fairy-book, a volume of the 'Thousand and One Nights'—which his grandfather read to him sometimes to their mutual delight. He had heard his father try it on the day of its arrival, and draw from it a little rain of arpeggios like the drops that a puff of wind shakes from the wet branches of a tree after a shower. He clapped his hands, and cried 'Encore!' but Melchior scornfully closed the piano, saying that it was worthless. Christopher did not insist, but thereafter he was always hovering about the instrument, and as soon as no one was near he would raise the lid of it, and softly press down a key. Sometimes in his haste he would strike too hard, and then his mother would cry out, 'Will you not be quiet? Don't go touching everything!'

"Now his greatest joy is when his mother is gone out for a day's service, or to pay some visit in the town. He listens as she goes down the stairs, and into the street, and away. He is alone. He opens the piano, and brings up a chair and perches on it. His shoulders just about reach the keyboard; it is enough for what he wants. Why does he wait till he is alone? No one would prevent his playing so long as he did not make too much noise. But he is ashamed before the others, and dare not. And then they talk and move about; that spoils his pleasure. It is so much more beautiful when he is alone! Christopher holds his breath so that the silence may be even greater, and also because he is a little excited, as though he were going to let off a gun. His heart beats as he lays his finger on the key; sometimes he lifts his finger after he has half thrust the key down, and lays it on another. Does he know what will come out of it more than what will come out of the other? Suddenly a sound issues from it; there



"The Terrace," from the water color by John S. Sargent

The Happy Audacity of the Pioneer

In some respects . . . the most typical illustration of the alliance between the keen intuition and quick receptivity of the New World and the carefully considered and long established beliefs of the Old is provided by the pictures of Mr. J. S. Sargent. He has the brilliancy and happy audacity of the pioneer, the readiness to face difficulties and to attack complicated problems that is characteristic of a race full of youthful energy, but he has acquired also the sense of style and the respect for established authorities that come from close and careful observation of what has been done by the nations among which artistic creeds have been elaborately built up by a slow process of gradual construction. His instincts are essentially American, but his methods declare emphatically the part that Europe has played in his training. Among all his compatriots he stands out as at once the most original and the most efficiently equipped in a company that numbers many men of real distinction; and he holds his place, not by some vagary of passing fashion, but honestly and securely by right of conquest.—A. L. Baldry, writing in 1900.

A Visit to Charlotte Brontë

(A Letter of Mrs. Gaskell's)

"It was a dull, drizzly Indian-ink day, all the way on the railroad to Kelghley, which is a rising wool-manufacturing town, lying in a hollow between hills—not a pretty hollow, but more what the Yorkshire people call a 'bottom,' or 'botham.' I left Kelghley in a car for Haworth, four miles off—four tough, steep, scrambling miles, the road rising between the wave-like hills that rose and fell on every side of the horizon, with a long limbo-like sinuous look, as if they were a part of the line of the Great Serpent, which the Norse legend says girdles the world. The day was lead-colored; the road had some factories alongside of it—grey, dull-colored rows of stone cottages belonging to these factories, and then we came to poor, hungry-looking fields;—stone fences everywhere, and trees nowhere. Haworth is a long, straggling village; one steep narrow street—so steep that the flag-stones with which it is paved are placed end-ways, that the horses' feet may have something to cling to, and not slip down backwards; which if they did, they would soon reach Kelghley. But if the horses had cats' feet and claws, they would do all the better. Well, we (the man, horse, car, and I) clambered up this street, and reached the church dedicated to St. Austine (who was he?) then we turned off into a lane on the left, past the curate's lodging at the Sexton's, past the school-house, up to the Parsonage yard-door. I went round the house to the front door, looking to the church;—moors everywhere beyond and above. . . .

The Rape of the Lock

"He has invented a long story out of a single and not very interesting fact," writes Henry T. Tuckerman of "The Rape of the Lock," by Pope, "and he has told his tale in language the most choice, and rhymes the most correct. The poem is like the fruits and flowers of precious stones set in the exquisite pietra dura tables of Italy—clear, fanciful, rarely combined, but unwarm with any glow of nature; and better calculated to awaken admiration than excite sympathy."

Gathering Swallows

... and now with treble soft
The redbreast whistles from a garden-croft,
And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

—Keats.

The Happy Audacity of the Pioneer

spot more exquisitely clean; the most dainty place that ever I saw. To be sure, the life is like clock-work. No one comes to the house; nothing disturbs the deep repose; hardly a voice is heard; you catch the ticking of the clock in the kitchen, or the buzzing of a fly in the parlor, all over the house. Miss Brontë sits alone in her parlor, breakfasting with her father in his study at nine o'clock. She helps in the housework. . . . Then I accompanied her in her walks on the sweeping moors. . . . Oh! those high, wild, desolate moors, up above the whole world, and the very realms of silence! Home to dinner at two. Mr Brontë has his dinner sent in to him. All the small table arrangements had the same dainty simplicity about them. Then we rested, and talked over the clear, bright fire; it is a cold country, and the fires were a pretty warm dancing light all over the house. The parlor has been evidently refurbished within the last few years, since Miss Brontë's success has enabled her to have a little more money to spend. Everything fits into, and is in harmony with, the idea of a country parsonage, possessed by people of very moderate means. The prevailing color of the room is crimson, to make a warm setting for the cold grey landscape without. There is her likeness by Richmond, and an engraving from Lawrence's picture of Thackeray; and two recesses, on each side of the high, narrow, old-fashioned mantel-piece, filled with books,—books given to her, books she has bought, and which tell of her individual pursuits and tastes; not standard books. . . .

But now to return to our quiet hour of rest after dinner. I soon observed that her habits of order were such that she could not go on with the conversation if a chair were out of its place; everything was arranged with delicate regularity. We talked over the old times of her childhood . . . of those strange starved days at school; of the desire of expressing herself in some way,—writing or drawing . . . of her being a governess; of her going to Brussels; whereupon I said I disliked Lucy Snowe, and we discussed M. Paul Emanuel; and I told her of —'s admiration of "Shirley," which pleased her, for the character of Shirley was meant for her sister Emily, about whom she is never tired of talking, nor I of listening. . . . (From "The Life of Charlotte Brontë.")

And Beneath Black Firs

O sweet and strange what time grey morning steals
Over the misty firs, and gently stirs
Bee-laden limes and pendulous abeles,
To brush the dew-bespangled gossamers
From meadow grasses, and beneath
black firs
In limpid streamlets or translucent lakes
To bathe amid dim heron-haunted brakes!
—John Addington Symonds.

"Thy Saving Health"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE movement to create a bureau of health, and to extend the power of health officials into the school and home, leads one to ask what health really is. Definitions of health, ways and means of obtaining it, and health laws have fluctuated through the centuries, but after hundreds of years of experimentation and research, the world has not discovered health. Affected by wind, altitude, food, accident, and what not, health is not a definite thing of itself, but rather clay which the potter human belief fashions to varying models.

When, therefore, in 1875, there appeared a volume entitled "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, the very title was a contradiction of what the world deemed possible. That the laws of health constituted a Science, as sure and immutable as the system of mathematics, was a heretical doctrine; that these laws were found in the Bible, and constituted the basis of Christ Jesus' healing work was, if true, only an argument for their present inapplicability. Notwithstanding, thousands have found a sure and perfect source of health, demonstrable according to their understanding, their purity, in Christian Science. Above all, they are sure that at last they do know in what they believe, and are persuaded that it is abundantly able to deliver them from their distresses.

Now the word health, according to Webster, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon hæl, meaning hale, sound, or whole. The words health, whole, and holy are all from the above root, and it is in this sense of completeness, the wholeness of Mind and idea, God and man, that health is used in Christian Science. Health and holiness are one, and the one depends upon the other. The records of healing in the Bible clarify this. That a man should rely on God alone is the lesson of Asa, who in his disease "sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers, and died in the one and fortieth year of his reign." The Psalmist saw the necessity for the true health that is holiness, and cried out for "thy saving health among all nations." This "saving health" is just what the nations need today, and, indeed, is just what every individual sooner or later reaches out for.

Now just how what the Bible teaches about health is Science, Mrs. Eddy sets forth most clearly in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." First of all, it is important to understand that at the outset Christian Science sets aside all so-called human testimony as false and unreal; it deals absolutely with spiritual reality. Whereas the materialist starts with a human being who is born of human parentage at a certain time, who grows, matures, and decays, because his existence is based on a belief in matter, the Christian Scientist starts and ends with man as the idea of God, Spirit, coexistent with God, perfect and indestructible as the creator. God is good, God is Mind, God is All, the only power, presence, and intelligence that there is. Since He is infinite Mind, all there is to health or anything else, is what He knows about it. Then all that man, idea, the image of Mind, can know about health, is the reflection of what God knows. Mrs. Eddy says, "Health is not a condition of matter, but of Mind; nor can the material senses bear reliable testimony on the subject of health." (Page 120 of Science and Health.)

God is infinite good or divine consciousness, the only consciousness there is. All that is true is that which He knows. All that He knows exists, is present, and must appear. Space nor time nor man exists outside of this infinite consciousness, for it is the all-inclusive, all-acting, all-causing intelligence or Mind. This infinite knowing of good is God's well-being, or health. Health is God's wholeness, His completeness. Clearly it is changeless, the same yesterday, and today, and forever. Since Principle and idea are one and inseparable, man can never be separated from health any more than he can be separated from God, good. Then health is God with us. It is God made manifest in the infinity of good that is too pure to know any unreal, seeming material contradiction of spiritual harmony. It is found in understanding godliness, as Isaiah saw, when, after a description of righteous activity, he said, "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily."

But, if corporeal beliefs of disease concerning a human concept of body have nothing to do with health, whence come these seeming realities? They are the supposititious opposites of the real. They are the lie about the present truth of spiritual man, or idea in Mind. They are proved to be illusions, without substance, because they have no cause or source, and they are dispelled by the understanding of the truth, even as Jesus demonstrated. Infinite Spirit cannot create matter, for nothing material exists out of which to create it. The good tree cannot produce evil fruit. Mrs. Eddy states this clearly on page 348 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "I had found unmistakably an actual, unfailing causation, enshrined in the divine Principle and in the laws of man and the universe, which, never producing an opposite effect, demonstrated Christianity and proved itself Science, for it healed the sick and reformed the sinner on a demonstrable Principle and given rule." And on page 349, "A scientific state of health is a consciousness of

health, holiness, immortality—a consciousness, gained through Christ. Truth; while disease is a mental state or error that Truth destroys."

Clearly then, as God is omnipotent, His law is all-powerful. It is the only health law there is. It is "the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus," which makes "free from the law of sin and death." It is a law which does not produce fear or evil, but saves from all that seems to oppose itself to God. This is the scientific fact. But every step of the way toward this scientific health must be proved, as Jesus proved it. Every law of matter overcome by the understanding of God's omnipotence, every suggestion of disease destroyed by the spiritual reality, every absolute reliance on Principle advances the understanding of what health is. Health, holiness, and immortality are proved one in the "saving health" of God who is substance, Mind, whose manifestation is idea, perfect man.

The Playgoing Time

That is a pleasant time of life, the playgoing time in youth, when the coach is packed full to go to the theater, and brothers and sisters, parents, . . . (none of whom, perhaps, go very often) are all walled together in a flurry of expectation; when the only wish as they go is to go as fast as possible, and no sound so delightful as the cry of "Bill of the Play"; when the smell of links in the darkest and muddiest winter's night is charming; and the steps of the coach are let down; and a roar of hoarse voices round the door, and "mud-shine" on the pavement, are accompanied with the sight of the warm-looking lobby which is about to be entered; and they enter, and pay, and ascend the pleasant stairs, and begin to hear the "silence" of the house, perhaps the first jingle of the music; and the box is entered amidst some little awkwardness in descending to their places, and being looked at; and at length they sit, and are become used to by their neighbors, and shawls and smiles are adjusted, and the play-bill is handed round or pinned to the cushion, and the gods are a little noisy, and the music veritably commences, and at length the curtain is drawn up, and the first delightful syllables are heard. . . .

Anon the favorite of the party makes his appearance, and then they are quite happy; and the next day, besides his own merits, the points of the dialogue are attributed to him as if he were the inventor. It is not Sir Harry, or old Dornton, or Dubster, who said this or that; but "Lewis," "Munden," or "Keely." They seem to think that wit really originated with the man who uttered it so delightfully. —The Autobiography of Leigh Hunt.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Chemist in War

IT HAS been said that the arsenal of the next war will be the chemist's laboratory, and that every man will be able to carry the discharge of innumerable batteries of artillery in his waistcoat pocket. The expression is no doubt an exaggeration, though it is not perfectly certain that it will remain so. At the same time it is quite certain that the introduction of poison gas to the battlefield, during the last war, was only the beginning of a chemical revolution in fighting, a revolution likely to be as supreme as the change from stone knives or yew bows to the 12-inch gun. Those who know sufficient of the possibilities to understand what it all means are of the opinion that the change may be the end of war. And certainly if the volume of potential destruction is increased, in the ratio of the last decade, there is every possibility that nations may be compelled to stop fighting in order to exist. If this be so, then Senator Borah is ill-advised in his effort to put poison gases outside the pale of what is termed civilized warfare. But Senator Borah cannot be blamed for preferring to take things as they are rather than as they may be, and for thinking that it is better to get rid of poison gas now than to wait for poison gas to poison humanity wholesale.

The Senator from Idaho takes a large view of the whole matter. War to him is not a necessary blood-letting, as it is to the Bernhardt type; it is an inhuman and an unnecessary failure of civilization. Therefore, he is prepared to go any legitimate length to bring it to a termination. He does not pretend to believe that he can bring about the disarmament of the world in a few weeks, but he does insist that with a little determination on the part of those who are opposed to war, it would be possible to force governments to reduce arms to a minimum. Thus, he is of the opinion that the four-power treaty is nothing but a smoke screen for further depredations in the Far East, and, this being the case, he proposes to oppose the four-power treaty unless what he considers its possibilities for further evil are mitigated by an effort to reduce the horrors of war by the outlawing of the submarine, the airship, and poison gases.

Unfortunately, the use of poison gas is as difficult to control as that of the airplane, and for precisely the same reason. Poison gas is not the outcome of a plant devoted, like the naval dockyard, solely to the production of engines of war. The submarine has no use in the time of peace. It cannot be used as a cargo boat, nor has anybody yet proposed to substitute it for the liner. In the case of the airplane and poison gases, the position is reversed. The airplane has a greater commercial value than it has a military value, and it is produced in yards which are not in the least devoted to the making of war material. This is even more the case in the matter of poison gas. The poison gas plant frequently is the laboratory of the factory for aniline dyes. Now the manufacture of dyes is a commercial undertaking which it is impossible to interfere with. Nevertheless, wherever there is a dye factory, there is a potential manufactory for poison gas, and the change from the one to the other can be made with such rapidity and ease, that it is impossible to take steps to prevent any nation desirous of doing so taking advantage of the fact.

It is quite true that Senator Borah might induce the Conference in Washington to come to an agreement to outlaw the submarine, the airship, and the use of poison gas, in war, without his being able to give the power to the Conference to enforce its decree. When the great war broke out, the piratical use of submarines was contrary to the laws of international fighting. But that did not in the least prevent Germany from taking advantage of the fact that the submarine could be used piratically. And if Germany could not be prevented from doing this in 1916, what is to prevent Germany or any other power from resorting to the use of airships for the bombing of open towns, or of poison gases for the destruction of enemies' forces during the very next war that is fought? Is it, indeed, not a fact that a certain power has not hesitated to give its opinion that the example set by Germany will have to be followed by Germany's neighbors should war again come, and this for the very reason that, Germany having proved that she was unrestrained by the rules of international law, it becomes the duty of every power not to subject itself to the risk of the repetition of being taken at such a disadvantage, but to be not only prepared to take advantage of any engine of war, however horrible, but not to hesitate to take advantage of it, before advantage of it can be taken by an enemy?

Therefore, whilst the Conference in Washington haggles over the exclusion of a Mutsu or a Washington from the capital ships destined to be scrapped, is it ignoring the far more important question of the horrors of what has hitherto been regarded as illegitimate warfare? Japan has gained her way, at last, over the Mutsu, with the corresponding disarrangement of the original American formula. But in the course of time the Mutsu will become obsolete, and go to the yard of the scrapper, while the day of the submarine, of the airship, and of the gas bag, will be only just beginning. What the piratical submarine and airship, and the illegitimate poison gas, accomplished during the last war will be merely an indication of what they may accomplish in another. Therefore, it would be more to the point if Washington were to pay its respects to these, and, inasmuch as, for the reasons indicated, it would seem to be beyond words difficult to control the airship or the use of poison gas, should pay special attention to the submarine, which, for reasons which have been repeatedly explained in these columns of late, can be controlled with comparative ease.

This does not mean that every effort should not be made to make the use of poison gas and the misuse of the airship contrary to international law. If nations are going to use these in the future, they should do so in the

full knowledge that they are going to be brought in conflict with the public opinion of the world. It will always remain doubtful if, in the event of humanity expressing itself sufficiently strongly, any nation ultimately will resort to such uses. It is perfectly true that Germany, in the face of public opinion, did resort to the use of all of these. But it must not be forgotten that it was Germany's use of them that made her a byword round the world, and largely helped to bring about her defeat. The sinking of the Lusitania was an albatross Admiral von Tirpitz never succeeded in cutting loose from his country's neck. The bombing of open towns and the gassing of troops in the field only added to the discredit under which that country was fighting. Had she never resorted to any of these things, she might have been as disastrously defeated as she was, but she would have gone down as a fair fighter and without that thirst for revenge which her downfall eventually gratified. Taking all of these considerations together, it will be well for those who believe in the power of right to become busy in supporting the struggle which Senator Borah has initiated in Washington for a policy of disarmament much more radical than a modified attack upon the capital ship.

The Coal Situation in Australia

ALTHOUGH the judicial attitude, as shown by recent events in several countries, is nowhere more necessary than in dealing with the question of coal mining, it is hard to credit good faith to the Australian Coal & Shale Employees Federation in the action taken as regards wages and hours. The federation has passed a resolution in favor of enforcing a working week of only four and a half days, thus limiting the working fortnight in coal mines to nine days instead of eleven. The situation is considerably complicated by the fact that, at the time this demand was launched, the Coal Industry Special Tribunal had, as it still has, under consideration a demand for a five-day week. Thus the tribunal is placed in the difficult position of considering the justice of a five-day week at a time when the miners themselves are seeking, by direct action, to secure a still greater reduction. It is true that the tribunal has a very indifferent record as far as maintaining peace in the mining world is concerned. Since its constitution in the August of 1920, largely at the instance of the Prime Minister, there have been nearly 500 separate stoppages at various collieries on the northern coal fields of New South Wales, and 373 strikes in the Newcastle and Maitland districts. Nevertheless, the tribunal undoubtedly possesses all the machinery necessary for adjusting differences, if all the parties concerned were only prepared to make use of it.

The reason given by the Coal & Shale Employees Federation for its action is the plausible one that if all the mines combine in not working more than nine days per fortnight it will tend to the more equal distribution of the work without causing any great hardship to those collieries where full time is being worked, "whilst it will bring pressure upon those who are responsible for the present intermittence of work."

As the coal owners view the situation, this plea is frankly dishonest. The miners have, so the coal owners conceive the matter, successfully set up a vicious circle. By repeated sectional strikes the foreign coal trade has been steadily reduced, whilst local coal production has been brought to a low ebb. The slackness of trade and general unemployment resulting from these uncertain conditions have, in turn, had their repercussion on the mining industry itself, thus opening the way for the present plausible demand of the Employees Federation. This demand, moreover, is accompanied by a further demand for a 20 per cent increase in the miners' wage, the abolition of the contract or payment-by-results system, a total abolition of the afternoon shift, and an effective voice in the executive control of the industry. Such a condition of affairs, the coal owners insist, would mean the practical destruction of the industry. How far the coal owners are right it is impossible to say. The question is a highly complicated one and demands considerable technical knowledge for the formation of any just estimate. It cannot be forgotten, however, that Australian Labor, at the present time, is very largely dominated by the extremist, and that the policy of "go slow" and the "lightning strike" has again and again been adopted, not for the purpose of securing better conditions, but simply for the purpose of gaining control. The Australian workingman, to use a convenient phrase, is the highest-paid workman in the world. Up to a certain point, high wages are entirely right and entirely desirable. There is, however, a limit to what can be justly paid, and the miners belonging to the Australian Coal & Shale Employees Federation quite evidently seek to go beyond this point.

The Federal Local Option Bill

IF ANY or all of the many ingenious proposals put forward by the liquor interests as interpretations of the intention of the people of the United States in adopting the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement code were to be enacted into law, the problem of the enforcement of the present law would no longer exist. But the people, as represented in Congress and in the legislatures of the states, have quite stubbornly declined to adopt this easier way. The courts also have, in sustaining the legality of the constitutional provision and the several acts passed pursuant to its adoption, found it unnecessary or impossible to decide that the sentiment of the people as a whole has not been fairly and clearly expressed. Despite all these things, and notwithstanding the lack of anything resembling a popular demand for nullification, the persistent effort is being made, in Congress and elsewhere, to cause it to appear that the desire of the masses of American people is that the law which they have aided in placing upon the statute books be so amended as to permit of its virtual nullification. A tireless and not inexpensive propaganda is being carried out, not always openly, by those who cannot deny their selfish sympathy for a lost cause, but more generally by those who appear to have no common cause with recognized destructive social agencies, in an effort to undermine the law.

It would be interesting to know just how much en-

couragement the defeated nullificationists will be able to gain because of the decision to renew, under somewhat less questionable procedure than they have been compelled to resort to, their assault upon the prohibition law. No doubt they have concluded that there is no possibility of discrediting the law by its continued open and flagrant violation. It has never been insisted that the law cannot be violated. Now it apparently has been proved that nullification cannot be effected by even so desperate an assault upon it as has been carried on for months by bootleggers, blockade runners, and perjurers. So it seems to have been decided to resort to a more dignified and orderly process of attack, as witness the apparent designation of Congressman Hill of Maryland to act as champion and defender of what he chooses to call a federal local option bill. His plan, briefly stated, is to bring about the enactment by Congress of a provision authorizing the sale of beer of an alcoholic content of 4 per cent, and of wine of an alcoholic content of 12 per cent, these to bear a tax of 20 cents and 40 cents a gallon, respectively. Now these sales, Mr. Hill proposes, shall be authorized, if at all, by the affirmative vote of the electors of each of the congressional districts in the United States, and for the purpose of making this decision it is proposed to make each of these districts a federal local option district.

The plan is so naïve, so simple, so ingenious, as to cause wonder that it had not been proposed before. And indeed it has been. It is, with no disguise whatever, the outgrowth, discredited, and despised local option makeshift over again. Mr. Hill and those who may be inclined to champion his proposal seem to have forgotten that it was to get away from the abuses and weaknesses of the local option system that one after another of the states outlawed the system, and that finally the entire nation adopted a constitutional prohibition amendment. Is he, even with the aid of those who are supporting and urging him forward, to undo, by a simple congressional enactment, so great an accomplishment?

Vincent d'Indy on Composition

GOOD materials are the first requirement of music, declared Vincent d'Indy, in the lecture which he gave at Harvard University on the subject of "César Franck and His Pupils." Unless, he insisted, the stuff of which a composition is made has intrinsic quality, the outcome of building operations can be nothing but collapse. Soft bricks and weak mortar, he indicated, may suffice the tonal architect as far as the first or second story, but they will fail him before he gets to the top and will inevitably, somewhere short of the roof, tumble down in ruin.

In support of his view, Mr. d'Indy could doubtless show many an instance of material for a vocal or an instrumental work that proved too poor to last through the process of fabrication; and he could unquestionably point out, else he would not have been so strong as he was in expressing himself at the lecture, many a heap of thematic, modulatory, and contrapuntal rubbish representing a song, a cantata, a piano piece, a symphonic suite, or what not, that was started and never finished. At the same time, anybody who chose to contradict the most renowned of the eleven authentic pupils of Franck, who risked entering upon a dispute with the director and chief controversialist of the Schola Cantorum in Paris, and who was willing to reason with the writer of the orchestral poem, "On the Shores of the Seas," taking that very piece as one ground of argument, might not find the task altogether impossible.

Let the dictum of the French composer, to begin with, be considered from the standpoint of almost any great monument of the nineteenth century masters, as, for example, Beethoven's symphony in C minor, No. 5. Few persons, probably, would assert that the melodic material of any portion of that work, except the air on which the variations of the slow movement are based, has remarkable physiognomy. No one, assuredly, would maintain that the opening four-note motto possesses innate power to develop itself into the greatest of all orchestral first movements. To mention another work, the individuality of which is such that scarcely a note needs to be added, taken away or changed—Verdi's "Aida." Every phrase in that opera precisely fits the situation and the character with which it is associated; and yet no specially selected pages mean much outside their context. Undeniably in both the Beethoven and the Verdi scores, design glorifies details and construction exalts material.

Then let the famous pedagogue's rule be tried on two popular symphonies of Tchaikowsky, the fourth and the sixth, or "Pathetic." A musical analyzer would experience difficulty in convincing people that the material of the opening movement of the fourth symphony is essentially inferior to that of the opening movement of the sixth. The most he could do would be to remark upon the long, flowing, graceful contour of one of the leading melodies in the case of the sixth. But if he made that explain the superiority of the sixth over the fourth, how would he account for the numerous symphonies that have been written on long, flowing, and graceful melodies and have nevertheless turned out failures? Again, nobility of design seems to be the better explanation. A strong, straightforward, and exquisitely balanced plan distinguishes the first movement of the "Pathetic" symphony, and the plan sets off the material to the highest possible advantage.

Finally, let Mr. d'Indy's test be applied to his own four-movement description of Mediterranean scenes, which he has lately brought out at the concerts of the New York Symphony Orchestra and of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The most original and by far the most pointed thing in the work indisputably is the third movement, the humorous sketch bearing the sub-title, "Green Horizons." Granted that the chief theme of the movement is a piquant and unusual combination of notes, and that as such it makes interesting material; yet why is it so enchanting and expressive in the third movement, and why, on the other hand, does it seem, when introduced into the general summary of the fourth movement, so laborious and forced? The only acceptable answer must be that Mr. d'Indy, in composing "Green Horizons," like Tchaikowsky in composing the movement

for plucked strings in his fourth symphony, had a little comedy of the emotions he wanted to set forth and conceived his instrumental action and dialogue in the most appropriate form imaginable, balancing episode of buffoonery against episode of witty remark and repartee, and otherwise doing things in perfect proportion. Or, not to forget the architectural analogy of the Harvard lecture, he elaborated the central and significant portion of his building in such beauty as to dignify his material, and besides that, to give support to the rest of the structure and make it stand permanently.

Editorial Notes

THE reason why Americans have failed to win the Nobel Prize for literature is becoming plainer every day, thanks to thorough press elucidation. Compared with Anatole France, the new Nobel Prize winner, the United States has not been able to put forward a man whose merits can be seriously urged. Unfortunately, American literary output can better be judged by its quantity than by its quality. There seems to be a palpable drawback to a system which permits of every Tom, Dick and Harry gaining the public ear in the advertising columns used by publishers and the inflection upon the reading public of the commercially worked "best seller." But most striking of all reasons for the lowered level of literature in the United States, perhaps, is the failure to produce genuine masterpieces racy of the soil. Instead, Americans have imitated the different schools of the European Continent, the decadence of France, the coarse realism of Russia, and so forth. Plainly, a guiding hand is needed if American literature is to be helped to attain the loftiest heights. That help could come, in large part, from the professors of literature in the universities. Will they give it?

ELEUTHERIOS VENISELOS, instead of waiting for opportunity to knock at his door in its own good time, has taken opportunity by the forelock and impressed himself into service. He has become the first Ambassador of the League of Nations. Instead of merely serving his misguided country, and indirectly through it the cause of progress generally, he has, with a leap, become a statesman whose parish, like John Wesley's, is the world. He had expressed his determination to retire from Greek politics, but now he is to devote himself to the cause of politics generally. It is a new form of statesmanship, in which eloquence, great ability, logic, and absolute integrity, combined with vast experience in steering a national craft and dealing with statesmen of all nationalities, will be brought to bear upon world problems of peace. With Mr. Veniseelos as world pilot, what a long way we have gone from Bismarck, as the pilot of a single grasping state seeking to subdue the rest!

DEAN INGE approves the American proposal to appoint a representative joint commission of the English-speaking peoples in order to standardize the English language. He thinks it would check the further divergence of speech and writing on the two sides of the Atlantic. As well try to check the divergence of the winds, for language, if it be really given to men to reveal their thoughts, never has been and never ought to be standardized. It grows as much as a plant, by reason of new thoughts, ideas, and feelings. Forty years ago no one had heard of Captain Boycott, yet boycott is as much a part of the English tongue as "sandwich," which also had its origin in an individual. How would the commission decide on pronunciation? Would the Yorkshireman be asked to defer to the ideal of the Dorset laborer, or vice versa, or would both be asked to model their language on that heard within the sound of Bow Bells?

MAJOR HAYNES, the United States Prohibition Commissioner, is doing a good work in the delivery of addresses that cultivate a broader view of the prohibition policy and enforcement. And that was a significant passage in his recent Boston address, when he said that only the man who knows the foreign, un-American element that champions the liquor business can today interpret the meaning of the struggle that wages about the Volstead Act. As he went on to give his own interpretation of the meaning, he made it clear that the conflict is inevitable, because it is fundamentally a clash between old-world customs and the spirit of new-world institutions. On this basis, it becomes easier to explain much of the bitterness of prohibition's opponents.

FROM warfare to work! One can hear the Hoover slogan of post-bellum reconstruction sounding round the globe until it strikes the palm trees of Papua and echoes back in the declaration, by the chairman of the Australian Board of Missions, that the abolition of the tribal warfare of the western Pacific islands has left a vacuum which must be filled, in the interests of the development and well-being of the islanders. Warfare must be replaced by work, and the village communal industry must be established to safeguard the natural line of native progress. It may be noted that the missionary is sternly opposed to the old "blackbirding" doctrine of "work," which meant forcible deportation to distant sugar fields and plantations.

THE man now confined in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia, for a twenty-year term, three and a half years of which he has served, for reprinting a speech by Thomas E. Watson, since elected to the United States Senate, can hardly be expected to see the fairness of war-time legal restraint. This man is David T. Blodgett, and he is one of the 197 political prisoners still serving prison terms. The speech which brought about his punishment he reprinted word for word from Watson's Magazine of July, 1917. Mr. Watson, later, was made a Senator; Mr. Blodgett was sent to jail. The case seems to prove that the war-time penalties sometimes passed the bounds of common sense.

ONE of the latest of new machines to be produced in Germany is a floating craft designed for use in raising sunken ships and making them again serviceable. Not even a machine of this nature, however, will be able to make anything out of the ships that are scrapped by the Washington Conference.